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27 July 1979

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No. 2000

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INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'LE MONDE' CITES DIVERGENT PALESTINIAN REACTION TO VIENNA MEETINGS

Paris LE MONDE in French 13 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[Dispatch by Lucien George: "Al-Hawatimah Describes PLO Leader's Move as 'Hasty and Premature'"]

[Text] Beirut--There is obvious satisfaction in Palestinian circles, especially in Fatah circles, following the meeting in Vienna of [PLO leader] 'Arafat, [Austrian chancellor] Kreisky and [Socialist International president] Brandt. Not only because it constitutes an important diplomatic breakthrough for the PLO, makes it appear a reasonable partner through the two interlocutors' favorable assessment of the Palestinian chief and provokes Israel's anger but also because the hand of the United States is discernible behind this meeting.

Indeed, many people here, including PLO members, think that the U.S. Government was not simply informed of the Austrian-German initiative but encouraged and even instigated it. They see it as a clever means by which Washington conveyed a twofold message: To the PLO on the de facto recognition of its representative nature and to Israel on the inevitability of this recognition, without the Israelis being able to raise an outcry in the United States. In this connection a PLO official stressed: "Not only do we not reject dialog with the U.S. Government, we want it."

However, there are discordant notes within the Palestinian resistance. For example, Mr Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine--the main rejection-front organization--published a critical communique and then withdrew it "so as not to be on the same side as [Israeli premier] Begin," Fatah circles comment. Nayif al-Hawatimah, head of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DPFLP], on the other hand did not hide his reservations and even his hostility. Mr al-Hawatimah said: "In my view the step taken by Mr 'Arafat is hasty and premature. Moreover he presented us with a fait accompli, probably because he feared criticism and even a refusal. We knew that he was going to Bulgaria and he suddenly appeared in Austria.

"Of course, the Vienna meeting weakens the credibility of Israeli allegations in the eyes of European governments and opinion; it strengthens the

PLO's stature and increases the international recognition it enjoys. From this viewpoint and tactically speaking it is positive. However, from a strategic viewpoint it is likely to be harmful in that it could break the deadlock facing U.S. policy in the Middle East following the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and lift the siege on Egypt by the Arab world by giving the peoples illusions and justifying the wait-and-see attitudes adopted by governments including our steadfastness front allies."

"Dissociating Europe From United States"

Mr al-Hawatimah thinks that the Socialist International is acting in conjunction with the United States. He recalled the role it played in the preliminary moves to achieve a rapprochement between Egypt and Israel: "At the time, after Mr Kreisky had made a tour of the Middle East, a meeting took place between Kreisky, Brandt and al-Sadat, and then [former Israeli defense minister] Peres visited Vienna.

"In essence the reservations expressed by the Socialist International, the EEC and even France with regard to the Camp David agreements boil down to the view that they are 'incomplete' and to the wish to improve them--but on the basis of the premises they contain which amount to a liquidation and not a solution--not even a bad solution--of the Palestinian problem. If we want useful and effective European action on our problems the Arab world must give Europe the means to do so by dissociating it from the United States, especially as regards oil supplies. Europe would then be able to take action and would have deep motives for doing so. At the moment it does not wish to and cannot start a trial of strength with the United States in the name of its own interests. Instead of doing this the Arab regions lump Europe and the United States together and even favor the latter."

When the DPFLP chief was reminded that Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam clearly said that his country "would not make the same mistake with regard to the United States as al-Sadat made with regard to the Soviet Union," he replied: "That is true. Nonetheless the only valid policy for the steadfastness front is to suspend any participation in the U.S. solution to the Middle East crisis and to take specific measures against the United States, starting by suspending oil exports to that country."

CSO: 4800

BRIEFS

YAR, IRAQ HEALTH COOPERATION--The YAR and fraternal Iraq signed joint minutes on health cooperation at the health ministry here today. The joint minutes cover coordination in the sphere of preventive medicine, pharmaceuticals, combating endemic diseases and protecting the environment. Under the joint minutes Iraq will provide the YAR Health Ministry with medical expertise and will train YAR cadres in Iraqi medical institutes. The joint minutes were signed for the YAR by Health Minister Dr Muhammad Ahmad al-Asbahi and for Iraq by Health Minister Dr Riyadh Ibrahim Husayn. [Text] [San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Jul 79 JN]

IRAQI LOAN TO YAR--A loan agreement was signed at the central planning department in San'a' today. The \$15-million loan is offered by the Iraqi fund for economic and social development to finance the second stage of al-Hudaydah airport. [San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 17 Jul 79 JN]

CSO: 4802

ISLAMIC AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

JIDDAH KOREAN LANGUAGE PROGRAM--Riyadh, 2 Jul--The Holy Koran Broadcast Station in Jiddah has begun a local program in Korean which will be broadcast provisionally on Tuesday and Friday at 2200. God willing, the program will begin transmission next week from the Holy Koran Broadcasting Station in Riyadh. A senior Saudi information ministry source has stated that this broadcast is in compliance with the ministry's policy of expanding the radio's audience to include other languages, particularly the growing Korean community in the kingdom and the growing number of Muslim brothers in Korea who make annual pilgrimages. The source added that the new program will seek to bolster the ties of friendship and Islamic fraternity with both resident and visiting Koreans, and to spread Islam among them. The program will consist of Koranic interpretation, religious talks and news. The imam of the Korean Islamic cultural center in Jiddah, Shaykh Ibrahim Hun, will help in preparing the program. [Text] [Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0925 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD]

CSO: 4802

'KABUL TIMES': IRANIAN 'FANATICS' CAUSED 23 JUNE DEMONSTRATION

Kabul TIMES in English 27 Jun 79 p 2 BK

[Editorial: "The Incident of June 23d"]

[Text] The incident in Kabul on 23 June was something that everyone noticed and got information about it. It was an incident sparked off by the treacherous narrow-minded fanatics helped by the reactionary fanatics leaders of Iran. The eye witnesses in the place where that incident happened all confirm of the existence of the penetrators of the Irani fanaticism there.

It has been obvious that the people themselves took part in eliminating the treacherous who wanted to create tension in Kabul the capital city of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. That is to say no need of armed forces and the sarandoy (police) was felt to succumb [as published] that minor incident.

But the imperialistic circles and their media of mass communications such as BBC, Radio Tehran, Pakistan etc., without being aware of the facts of this issue are once again trumpeting their fraudulent and hostile propaganda in this concern.

These voices of reaction and imperialism are trying to even convert the idea of those who have been witness to the whole scene. They have seen that a number of mercenaries of the reactionary and religious fanatics of Iran with the arms and ammunitions given to them by foreign sources started their treacherous action within a limited area of Kabul which is Chendawal, but due to conscious and patriotic action of our progressive people the whole drama was ended within 1 hour or less and the upsurpers were caught and punished.

It is important that neither the BBC nor other correspondents of the imperialistic circles were present there, but they have still dispatched some baseless news items about this minor incident to their main offices from where they are trumpeting them. As an example, the BBC, this sworn enemy of the

underdeveloped and oppressed peoples of the world, carried the news of the incident on the basis of information from Islamabad, while the story happened in Kabul. We wonder how the BBC correspondent got the information and how he guarantees its reliability and objectivity of this news. Naturally they are relying on information obtained mostly on hearsay. The correspondents of this medium of communication have become so subjective-minded that now they rely on thieves and fugitives for their information.

At any rate, this manner of the BBC and other media of imperialism is not new to us. They have done this repeatedly in the past and they are repeating it again and again. We just let them bark but we carry out our objective which is the construction of a blossoming society in which no exploitation of man by man would exist.

Our enemies, the enemies of our lofty peoples regime, are burning on the fire of jealousy that our democratic land reform is getting closer to the end. As we have repeatedly said, by carrying out successfully this programme the feudal lords will be totally eliminated.

In this way one of the cruelest enemies of the people and people's wellbeing and prosperity will be wiped out.

In fact the persons, such as the treacherous insurgents of the 23d of June, who lost their lands as a result of the democratic land reform or a few who are losing their lots, bring about such tensions and they would not do anything except preparing the ground for their own elimination.

Realising the cause and aspirations of the people of this land, the workers, peasants, intellectuals and other toilers and progressive-minded people are now in the position to invade [as published] the enemies of this land wherever they might be and those who might help them. The people here have great faith in their beloved leader, Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the PDPA CC [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee] and president of the RC, who has arisen from amongst the people of this country and now holds the power with all righteousness for the benefit of the people of this land.

CSO: 4920

'KABUL TIMES' ACCUSES IRANIAN LEADERS OF PROVOKING AFGHANISTAN

Kabul TIMES in English 24 Jun 79 p 2 BK

[Editorial: "Reactionaries Stir Provocation"]

[Text] The news of provocation and agitation of the lackeys of reaction and the sworn servants of the reactionary and fanatic leaders of Iran has been published last night over radio and TV.

This is once again a manifestation of a treacherous move against the vested interest of the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and our Khalqi regime. This is a manifestation of fanaticism and religious conservatism stemming from the reactionary rule of Iran against our Khalqi regime.

It is clear that these fanatics and these reactionary elements can not do anything against our Khalqi order as it has been firmly consolidated and it enjoys the full support of the general populace in this land. However, all the rock throwings as such are temporarily disturbing our noble people who have full confidence in their peoples' regime.

These rock throwings are done just to create tensions among the people of this land and furthermore they want to delay our development projects which are designed for the benefit of the oppressed people of this country who for years have suffered of the tyranny and exploitation of the tyrants and exploiters in this country.

We know the enemies of our land, these treacherous Ikhwanis [devils], these reactionary fanatic leaders of Iran and these reactionary circles of Pakistan. It is clear that these anti-people elements are getting so hasty that they are sacrificing the odds for the end. They are claiming religion and they say that they are Muslims, but their treacherous actions are all contrary to the lofty spirit of Islam.

The fanatics and reactionary leaders of Iran since the time they came into power are involved in provocations and agitations of the noble people against their brothers. They did not regard the rights of the nations within Iran as

the Kurds are fighting for this purpose, the Ahwazis are bringing about war against the reactionary fanatics in order to secure independence and other nationalities are trying for their cause against these fanatic reactionary leaders.

Despite all these campaigns and struggles they are thinking as if there existed some sort of consolidation in Iran. While it is totally clear that the terror and suffocation are prevailing in the policy of these reactionary fanatic leaders. [Sentence fragment as published] They are arresting a vast variety of peoples under this and that name. They kill too many people from all religious sects. They are pushing people or put them under all sorts of conditions in order to convert them from their own faith, which is by all means illegal and contrary to the human rights.

But still they call themselves as Muslims and even treacherously show that they are backing the Muslims in Afghanistan. We are going to ask these fanatic and reactionary leaders of Iran if there is any other faith here other than Muslims. Of course we have always had respect for our minority brothers than Muslims and we are furnishing them with all rights and privileges required.

Thus while all the people of the DRA are Muslims and while they have full faith in their great leader Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the PDPA CC and president of RC, he has arisen from a peasant-shepherd family of this country and has not come from Paris or London like you fanatics and reactionary leaders of Iran. So what is the actual desire of these anti-Muslim and anti-people fanatic leaders of Iran? It is just for averting the attention of the people of Iran from our lofty gains, from our peoples revolution, from our humanly actions and from a regime in which social justice with all its manifestations is glittering.

They are getting so desperate that lest the glorious revolution of the DRA would spread its beams to Iran as well.

But we are going to warn you, the reactionary fanatic leaders of Iran, that whether you wish or not it is not up to you but it is up to the noble, progressive people of Iran to establish a Khalqi regime like that of Afghanistan in the land of noble Iranians. It is the land of the people of Iran and not the land of the made-in-Paris mullahs. It is the land of Iranian and not the land of the lackeys of imperialism and servants of strangers. Therefore the people of Iran are making their land and take their destiny at their own hand sooner or later and oust all those who have played and are playing with their fate. Long live the solidarity of the oppressed peoples.

CSO: 4920

AFGHAN GREETES NEW PAK-AFGHAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

Kabul TIMES in English 12 Jun 79 p 4 BK

[Text] Kabul, 12 Jun (BAKHTAR)--The following message has been sent by the Peace and Solidarity Organisation of Afghanistan to Karachi, Quetta and Islamabad addressed to Pak-Afghan Friendship Society, Sindh; Society of Friendship with Afghanistan, Quetta, Pak-Afghan Friendship Society, Rawalpindi;

Dear friends,

On the occasion of establishment of the Friendship Society with Afghanistan I send you my sincere and best wishes and that of the peace and solidarity organisation of Afghanistan and the people of Afghanistan on this auspicious occasion.

As you also evaluated the victory of the Great Saur Revolution has not only handed over the destiny of the people of Afghanistan to their own hands but has simultaneously left profound impact on the balance of power in the interest of the toiling peoples of our region too.

Struggle for the sake of freedom, democracy and social progress is the common struggle of all the peoples of the world. Therefore the success achieved by the people of a country in the course of such a struggle will cause delight to all the peoples especially the neighbouring peoples and just. It is for this reason that they shoulder the duty of defence of these victories.

Recalling with all pleasure your effective and valuable activities towards supporting and defending the Great Saur Revolution we believe that expansion and extension of these activities will not only be effective in further consolidation and evolution of our revolution, but in the light of which our brothers and toiling peoples will also be led towards a shining and glowing future.

Dear friends, Please accept my best wishes for personal health and success in your untiring struggle. [Signed] Khayal Mohammad Katawzi, president of the Peace and Solidarity of Afghanistan.

CSO: 4920

AFGHANISTAN

AFGHANISTAN REJECTS PRC PROTEST OVER ALLEGED AFGHAN VERBAL ATTACKS

Kabul TIMES in English 28 Jun 79 pp 1, 4 BK

[Text] Kabul, 28 Jun (BAKHTAR)--According to a report reaching here from the embassy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in Beijing, a high official of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs recently told the charge d'affaires of the Afghan Embassy that it has been for several months that the leaders of Afghanistan and also the newspapers and radio-TV of Afghanistan accuse directly and indirectly the People's Republic of China of interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, and they also say that anti-Afghanistan revolution elements are trained and equipped by China and sent to Afghanistan. Therefore, the Chinese Government protests to Afghanistan against this accusation. He added, "We have never said anything about Afghanistan and are interested in continuing our friendship with Afghanistan."

The charge d'affaires of the Chinese Embassy in Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan yesterday and with the following explanation the protest of that country was described as unwarranted and was strongly rejected.

Long before the official authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan had mentioned the interference of China in the internal affairs of our country and the training and arming of reactionary deserters and the enemies of our revolution, a great number of news agencies and newspapers of the world carried some news in this regard. For instance, NEW VIEW DAILY published from New Delhi in one of its issues wrote that the Chinese have sent their military advisors to Pakistan so as to give guerrilla training to Afghan deserters and that arms despatch was continuing from China. The famous magazine ECONOMIST published in London in one of its issues quoting members of the board of narcotics control of Pakistan wrote that Chinese military men have been despatched from Beijing to Pakistan for giving guerrilla training to Afghan deserters. Similarly most other news sources have given such news.

Furthermore, later events showed that the hands of ruling circles of some neighbouring countries are deeply and directly involved in the sabotage and antirevolution activities in Afghanistan. For example, from a number of

saboteurs captured along with arms made by the imperialist and reactionary countries a sufficient quantity of Chinese made arms have also been found.

In addition, the clear and obvious confessions made by a number of our countrymen, who had been deceived by the reactionary deserters and have now returned to their prideful homeland Afghanistan, prove that the ruling circles of some neighbouring countries have direct hand in arming and training of the antirevolution saboteurs.

The Chinese propaganda sources in their domestic and foreign news services have been carrying for months fabricated and false news about Afghanistan quoting the imperialistic and reactionary propagandistic media.

These sources due to their hostility with a third country often draw Afghanistan into the scene in a provocative manner and in this way they create doubt about the free and independent will of the people and our Khalqi state.

But in spite of that, the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, with due consideration of friendship and interest, in peace of the region and the world, for some time refrained from disclosing irrefutable documents and evidences pertaining to the foreign intervention and even from disclosing the names of some of the intervening countries and ignored their provocations.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in pursuance of its unbreakable beliefs and respect to the principles of coexistence, has proved in practice that it is desirous of friendship and understanding with all the countries of the world especially its neighbouring countries and for the realisation of this end has put great stress on the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of others.

If the Chinese authorities are interested in maintaining friendly relations with Afghanistan, as they claim so, it is better they prove their claim in practice and avoid committing acts which undermine relations between our countries.

In its turn, Afghanistan is desirous of friendship and having normal relations with China and will never do any act which would cause strain in the relations between the two countries.

CSO: 4920

AFGHANISTAN

REPORTAGE ON TARAKI BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS

Congratulations Recorded in Birthday Book

Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 14 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Today coincides with the 62d birth anniversary of the beloved leader of the revolution of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and this auspicious day was hailed all over the country by holding meetings of joy and hundreds of wreaths and baskets of flowers were showered over the birthplace of the great leader of the people of Afghanistan at [words indistinct] in honor of this auspicious day.

The office of the Revolutionary Council reports that Hafizollah Amin, secretary and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and Lomri Wazir (prime minister) members of the Political Bureau and Central Committee, members of the Revolutionary Council and Council of Ministers, deputy ministers and high-ranking civil officials of the (Rangtu) and those who work in (Rangtu, as well as generals and officers of the armed forces of the people of Afghanistan and those who work in the (?general's ranks) proceeded from 0800 am to 1039 am to the Palace of Lomri Wazarat, the Prime Ministry, and recorded their felicitations on this auspicious day to the ingenious leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, in the special book placed for the very purpose, and signed the book. Similarly, heads of diplomatic corps residing in Kabul proceeded to the Prime Ministry from 1100 am to 1200 noon and recorded their congratulations on the 62d birth anniversary of our great leader in the special book and signed the book.

Taraki's Personality, Scholarship

Kabul in English to Europe 1400 GMT 14 Jul 79 LD

[Text] In connection with the 62d birth anniversary of the great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of

the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council. The president of Bakhtar News Agency has also interviewed Prof Mahmud Suma, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and minister of higher education, part of which is presented here. [Read by announcer]

[Question] How many years passed since your acquaintance with our beloved and esteemed leader and how did this acquaintance begin?

[Answer] In December 1964 when I had just returned from abroad on recommendation of Comrade Hafizollah Amin, secretary and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and Lomri Wazir [prime minister] I met him at his home and this was a time when the constitution of Afghanistan was coming into being and the opportunity was created for the formation of political parties in (?its light).

[Question] How do you assess the personality and scholarship of the secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council in the victory of the great Saur Revolution?

[Answer] I ought to say that when the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan was formed, from that very first day intrigues and plots began against the party inside and outside the [?country] and these intrigues continued, especially the intelligence establishment of Zaher Abdol's regime and their pursuits and threats intensified from day to day. But whenever we saw our great leader and benefited from his presence all these fears were eliminated with his advice and scholarly guidance and our courage increased in the struggle, and his advice and directives to render our struggle more dynamic.

[Question] In connection with what you said, in what lay the fundamental points and the fundamental effects of the remarks of our mighty leader?

[Answer] The supreme logic emanating from scientific and all-round analysis of the society and the beneficial and scholarly remarks of our great leader analyzed and explained the identities of the reactionary and exploitative [word indistinct] the time and his recommendation was always that the epoch-making ideology of the workers should be disseminated among the masses so that subjective conditions ripen and political maturity is increased. Our beloved and esteemed leader always said that the ruling classes are like thieves that when the homeowner awakens they flee. By the same token as a result of awakening and the growth of political consciousness of the people of Afghanistan the ruling despotic class will be annihilated and it will prefer fleeing to lingering on.

[Question] Comrade Suma, you are quite familiar with the private and personal life of our beloved and esteemed leader. Please speak in this connection and his treatment of the party members as a nonpartisan, and similarly to the young and the old.

[Answer] Our great leader inside and outside his home lives an ordinary person's very simple life and it could never be surmised that he bears the leadership of a strong party. He was humble vis-a-vis friends and toilers and showed forbearance.

[Question] Please shed some light on the struggle of the great leader of the people of Afghanistan inside and outside the party.

[Answer] Comrade Taraki was the only person who had fully mastered the progressive ideology and always tried to maintain unity of action and thought in the party. He reiterated the importance of translation of progressive works and its dissemination inside the party, organizing [word indistinct] of instruction course and conferences, and when the opposition of those inside the party to the ideology became apparent he cleansed the party from them and he prevented the leaning of the party to the left or to the right or shortsightedness and strongly struggled against it.

[Question] The mighty teacher of the people of Afghanistan has many students and no doubt he is specially kind to all. But among his students he has called Hafizollah Amin, secretary and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, as the supreme student. Please explain the estimation that our great leader has of Comrade Hafizollah Amin.

[Answer] Comrade Hafizollah Amin has known our beloved and esteemed leader since the distant past. During the establishment of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan when Comrade Amin was outside the country engaged in study, letter communication was maintained and he informed of his membership to the party from abroad. From time to time our great leader informed Comrade Amin [word indistinct] going on and party activities. The Comrade Amin also reported of his activities in the interests of the party outside the country, and before the first congress of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Comrade Amin's letter to the effect of his solidarity with the party had reached our beloved and esteemed leader.

CSO: 4920

AFGHANISTAN

BRIEFS

FIGHTING IN MOHMAND, AFGHANISTAN--Kabul, 12 Jun (BAKHTAR)--Pierce fighting was continuing between the border forces of Afghanistan and Pakistani militia in Mohmand areas of Nangarhar Province yesterday, June 11. The Afghan force inflicted heavy casualties on the aggressors and repulsed them. Similarly, near Waziristan, in Pakhtia Province, and near Chitral in Kunar Province, repeated aggressions took place by Pakistani militia on border forces of Afghanistan and the enemy was given a hit back severely. [Text] [Kabul TIMES in English 12 Jun 79 p 1 BK]

BULGARIAN FINANCE MINISTER INTERVIEWED--Sofia, 18 Jun (BTA)--Today the RABOTNICHESKO DELO party organ interviews Mr Abodlkarim Misaq, member of the Politburo of the CC of the People's Democratic Party and of the Revolutionary Council, and minister of finance of Afghanistan. The interview deals with the programme of the revolutionary government for Afghanistan's industrialization and raising the living standard of the population. Minister Misaq points out that the broad technical cooperation of Afghanistan with the USSR plays a determining and effective role in the development of the country's economic base. It is also pointed out that the bulk of the national production in industry and agriculture and the effective utilization of natural wealth are based on this cooperation. "Along with the other friendly and fraternal countries, Bulgaria will also widely cooperate in the different sectors of Afghanistan's economy for the fulfillment of the first five-year plan for economic development of Afghanistan," Mr Misaq notes. He adds that this cooperation will be to the benefit of both countries. As is emphasized in the interview projects of great importance for the country will be constructed in Afghanistan with Bulgarian assistance. The minister says that the number of projects to be built in Afghanistan with the assistance of the socialist countries exceeds 120. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 18 Jul 79 AU]

MILD QUAKE ROCKS KABUL--Kabul, 27 Jun (BAKHTAR)--A mild tremor rocked Kabul at 7:35.4 am yesterday. The seismological station of the faculty of engineering of Kabul University pinpointed its epicenter in northeastern part of Kabul 330 km from the centre of the station. The quake was recorded three at Mercalli scale at a depth of 85 km. No report of damage has been received. [Text] [Kabul TIMES in English 27 Jun 79 p 1 BK]

EDUCATION TALKS WITH USSR--Professor Mahmud Suma, minister of higher education, met and had talks at his office with (Tokomarkov), member of the State Committee for Vocational Education and president of the foreign liaison department of vocational education of the USSR. Talks were held at the meeting, also attended by president of the foreign liaison in cultural affairs and president of vocational education department of the Ministry of Higher Education and the cultural attache of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul, on the expansion and development of cooperation between the two countries in the area of vocational schools and institutions. (Tokomarkov) promised the minister of higher education every cooperation for the development of vocational institutions of higher learning of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. [Text] [Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 15 Jul 79 LD]

ALMANAC IN ENGLISH--The first English edition of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's Almanac, including decrees of the Revolutionary Council, biography, speeches, interviews, messages and the visit of our great leader to the USSR, and similarly biographies (of) important people, interviews and visits of the Lomri Wazir [prime minister] and minister of foreign affairs, the flag hoisting ceremony and the first anniversary of the invincible Saur Revolution, with color pictures and [word indistinct] reports covering 1 year of activities of the state along with the history and geography of the beloved country and tens of other interesting items, has recently come off the presses and is on sale. Directory general of circulation of newspapers and magazines adjoining the government press department, (Ansariwa), Kabul, and all the newspaper sales stalls. [sentence as heard] Telephone 26851. Price in Afghanistan 550 Afghanis per copy; abroad \$20. [Text] [Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 15 Jul 79 LD]

CSO: 4920

GDR OFFICIALS' GREETINGS TO ALGERIANS ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

Honecker to Bendjedid

Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 9 Jul 79 p 2 LD

[Apparent text of message "To Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid From GDR President Erich Honecker"]

[Text] On behalf of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Council of State and the people of the GDR and on my own account I send our most cordial greetings and best wishes to you, the National Liberation Front [FLN] Party Central Committee members, the government and the people of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of your country's independence.

The GDR people still feel solidarity for the Algerian people who, during the years of their independent development, have achieved impressive victories in the consolidation of national sovereignty and the revolutionary transformations of their country.

It is with understanding and great esteem that our country is following the efforts being made by the Algerian people to implement the decisions taken by the FLN fourth congress.

The GDR and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria are united in their aspirations to build a new and just social system and in the common anti-imperialist struggle for peace and international security and against colonialism and racism. On this common basis of objectives and interests multifaceted fraternal action has developed between our states and peoples in the political, economic and cultural fields.

I am convinced that close friendly cooperation will be the object of new initiatives in the future and will be further consolidated and extended.... I send my best wishes for continued prosperous development of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and for the happiness of the Algerian people.

Stoph to Abdelghani

Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 9 Jul 79 p 2 LD

[Apparent text of message "To Algerian Prime Minister Mohamed Benahmed Abdelghani from GDR Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph"]

[Text] I would like to send you my most cordial congratulations on the 17th anniversary of Algeria's independence. The GDR is following with great esteem the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria's efforts and success in the rapid and extensive industrialization of the country, the reform of agriculture and the development of a national culture freed from the chains of colonialism.

I am certain that the good traditions in relations between the GDR and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria will continue in future and that multifaceted and friendly cooperation will be further strengthened.

CSO: 4400

ALGERIA

BULGARIA, ALBANIA SEND GREETINGS TO ALGERIANS ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

Bulgaria's Message to Abdelghani

Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 9 Jul 79 p 2 LD

[Apparent text of message "To Algerian Prime Minister Mohamed Benahmed Abdelghani From Bulgarian Leaders Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov"]

[Text] On behalf of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, the State Council, the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian people and on our own account, we would like to send you, the National Liberation Front [FLN], the government and the fraternal Algerian people our most cordial congratulations on the 17th anniversary of the proclamation of Algeria's independence.

During its short period of independence the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria has made sweeping socioeconomic changes on the path toward building a new society free from man's exploitation of man.

All sections of world opinion which love freedom greatly esteem the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria's active anti-imperialist foreign policy which is aimed at safeguarding peace and national independence, at the liquidation of all forms of colonialism and racism and against reaction in Africa and for the defense of the Arab peoples' just cause.

The Bulgarian people are firmly convinced that their friendship and cooperation with the Algerian people will be further developed and intensified. We wish you, the FLN, the Government of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and the Algerian people new and still greater successes in the socioeconomic building of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

Albania's Message to Bendjedid

Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 9 Jul 79 p 2 LD

[Apparent text of message "To Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid From Albanian President Haxhi Lleshi"]

[Text] On the 17th anniversary of the proclamation of Algeria's independence it gives me great pleasure on my own account and on behalf of the

Albanian people and the People's Assembly to send you best wishes for the happiness of the fraternal Algerian people.

We hope that priority will be given to the conviction that friendly relations between our two peoples and our two countries will continually develop in our mutual interest and in the interest of the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism.

CSO: 4400

VIETNAMESE LEADERS CABLE ALGERIANS ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

Message to Bendjedid, Abdelghani

Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 8 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Apparent text of message "To the President of the Republic and the Prime Minister From the Vietnamese Leaders"]

[Text] Algiers (APS)--On the occasion of the celebration of independence and National Liberation Front [FLN] day Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], and Pham Van Dong, premier of the SRV Government, have sent President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and FLN party secretary general, and Mr Abdelghani, Politburo member and premier, the following message of good wishes and congratulations:

Excellencies, on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the Algerian people's independence and of the FLN we are very pleased to convey on behalf of the people and Government of the SRV and, on our own behalf, our cordial congratulations to you, excellencies, to the FLN party and to the fraternal Algerian Government and people.

With their genius for creative work and the desire to be self-sufficient and self-reliant the Algerian people have gained during the last 17 years important victories in the defense of their national independence with a view to building up their country and insuring its prosperity. We wish you new successes with respect to strengthening and maintaining your country's national independence and to building a progressive and prosperous Algeria which would contribute positively to the common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and progress in the Middle East, Africa and throughout the world.

May the combat solidarity and relations of cooperation and friendship between the Vietnamese and Algerian peoples strengthen and develop with every passing day.

Message to Mohamed Benyahia

Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 9 Jul 79 p 2 LD

[Apparent text of message "To Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Benyahia
From Socialist Republic of Vietnam Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh"]

[Text] I would like to send you my warmest congratulations on the 17th anniversary of the Algerian people's independence.

I wish the Algerian people great success in pursuing the objectives laid down by the national charter and the resolutions of the Fourth National Liberation Front Congress.

I hope that relations of cooperation and friendship between our two countries might be strengthened and developed more each day.

CSO: 4400

ALGERIA

DPRK OFFICIALS SEND GREETINGS TO ALGERIANS ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

Message From Kim

Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 9 Jul 79 p 2 LD

[Apparent text of message "To Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid from DPRK President Kim Il-song"]

[Text] The 17th anniversary of Algeria's independence gives me the opportunity to send, on behalf of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee, the DPRK Government and on my own account, warmest congratulations and greetings to your excellency and, through you, to the National Liberation Front party [FLN], the Government of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and to the fraternal Algerian people.

The Algerian people, who started to build a new society after winning national independence through a long and arduous armed struggle, have radically changed the face of the country thanks to their creative work and have consolidated the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria's international position.

The Korean people rate highly the Algerian people's great achievements in their struggle to firmly safeguard their revolutionary gains and to create a new life as successes for all the Third World peoples.

We are pleased to observe that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries are developing well as time goes by in the struggle to defend independence and strengthen and extend the nonaligned movement.

I send the fraternal Algerian people my sincere wishes for even more success under the sound leadership of the FLN and the Government of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria with you at their head in their efforts to build a new, rich, powerful and prosperous Algeria following the path of socialism which they have already chosen.

Message From Yi

Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 9 Jul 79 p 2 LD

[Apparent text of message "To Algerian Prime Minister Mohamed Benahmed Abdelghani from DPRK Premier Yi Chong-ok"]

[Text] The 17th anniversary of Algeria's independence gives me the opportunity to send your excellency our warm congratulations. We are convinced that our traditional relations of friendship and cooperation will be strengthened and developed further in future, and we take this opportunity to wish you the greatest possible success in your responsible work for the country's prosperity.

Message From Ho Tam

Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 9 Jul 79 p 2 LD

[Apparent text of message "To Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Benyahia from DPRK Foreign Minister Ho Tam"]

[Text] The 17th anniversary of Algeria's independence gives me the opportunity to send your excellency my warm congratulations.

I am convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation which exist between our two countries will be further strengthened and developed in future in keeping with the Korean and Algerian peoples' aspirations, and I would like to take this opportunity to wish you great success in your enterprise.

CSO: 4400

ALGERIA

MONGOLIAN OFFICIALS SEND GREETINGS TO ALGERIANS ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

Message From Tsedenbal

Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 9 Jul 79 p 2 LD

[Apparent text of message "To Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid From Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium Chairman Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal"]

[Text] Excellency, on behalf of the Mongolian people and on my own account I would like to send you sincere congratulations on the anniversary of the proclamation of Algerian independence. I send you and the fraternal Algerian people my sincere wishes for great success in building a new and happy society in Algeria and in your noble struggle to strengthen the struggle against imperialism and colonialism for the preservation of peace and the security of peoples throughout the world. I would like to take this opportunity to express our conviction that the friendly relations between our two countries will continue to develop and be extended for the benefit of the Mongolian and Algerian peoples.

Message From Batmonh

Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 9 Jul 79 p 2 LD

[Apparent text of message "To Algerian Prime Minister Mohamed Benahmed Abdelghani from Mongolian Council of Ministers Chairman J. Batmonh"]

[Text] On the anniversary of the proclamation of Algeria's independence I would like to express my sincere congratulations and my best wishes for great success in developing the country along the path of social progress.

CSO: 4400

ISLAMIC BANK'S INVESTMENT POLICY OUTLINED

Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 10 May 79 p 8

[Article: "The Bahrain Islamic Bank Applies the Theory of Partnership Instead of Lending for Interest"]

[Text] The director general of the Bahrain Monetary Organization Mr Abdulla Hassan Sayef believes that the Islamic experience of the Bahrain Islamic Bank is worth care and interest because it is an expression of the meaning of economic investment and cooperation based on the principles and teachings of the True Religion [Islam] in the service of the people of Bahrain. He asserts that the Islamic Bank of Bahrain is one of the investment channels that collects uninvested monies and puts it in investment projects. He also asserted that new changes have been introduced recently in the Bahrain Monetary Organization which will lead to improvements and services at the banks, and he added that the IMF mission which visited Bahrain cited the soundness of the economic policy of Bahrain and the decrease of the inflation rate from 25 percent to 8 percent.

He believes that the investment policy of the Bank will differ from the principles followed by commercial banks. The most important difference is applying the theory of partnership instead of lending for interest fixed in advance at a certain rate.

He asserted that the most important result of this theory is the cooperation between those who own the money and those who administer it. He said concerning the new banks licensed by the Board of Directors held on March 21, 1979 and concerning the foreign bank units that there were two permits for the Arab-Latin Bank and the British Middle East Bank. Concerning the investment banks permits were given to the Bank of Lebanon and Kuwait and representative offices to Lazar Brothers and the Royal Bank of Canada. Concerning the issuance of the second group of development bonds in Bahrain, he indicated that owing to the increase in interest rates in relation to the main currencies, especially the American dollar, the interest rate would of course be high which makes its issuance at this time incompatible with the goal of issuing these bonds. Moreover, the issuance of the second group of the development bonds may affect the opportunities available for the private sector to take loans from the local market because it may raise the interest rate on bank loans to individuals.

REQUIREMENTS OF GOOD EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM DISCUSSED

Al-Manama AL-BAHRAIN in Arabic 2 May 79 pp 21-22

[Article by 'Izzat 'Abd al-Nabi: "Financial and Administrative Studies. Educational System and Professional Training Planning; How Can We Establish an Educational System Corresponding to the Evolution of Economic Requirements?"]

[Text] According to the definition given by Dr Muhammad Muhammad Hisan, educational planning is that methodical process through which individuals have access to an adequate education with clear goals in perfectly defined stages, so that every individual may have an opportunity to develop his capacities and efficiently participate, to the utmost extent of his possibilities, in the development of economic, cultural and social areas.

The planning of the educational system may be based on three theories, each one of which has its own advantages and discrepancies. The educational planner's proficiency depends on his ability to select whatever may conform to society's needs, in a manner which may ensure the flexibility required by changes in time and location. Whatever may be suitable for an industrially advanced country does not necessarily suit a developing country. On the other hand, whatever may be suitable for a densely populated country does not necessarily suit a country whose population is obviously sparse. In fact, whatever may be compatible with the conditions prevailing in a particular territory or a specific sector is not necessarily suitable under different conditions within the same country. Moreover, whatever may be considered exemplary at a specific time may have to be adjusted and changed as time goes by. Such is the process and evolution, which must avoid stagnation.

In his study on educational planning methods, Dr Muhammad 'Abd al-Fattah Munji outlines to us the three theories generally used for educational planning, along with the advantages and various objections which may be raised against each one of them. The broad lines of this report may be summed up as follows:

Theory: Meeting the requirements of the national economy with reference to labor force

According to this theory, the educational system should merely try to meet the requirements of the national economy with reference to the various categories of workers representing the labor force. This involves the evaluation of the requirements of the economy with reference to every producer, the approximation of the requirements of his production with reference to technical processes and, finally, the determination of the categories and numbers of skills required from the labor force actually employed.

This educational planning method aims at putting a limit to both evident and covert unemployment resulting from imbalance between demand and supply, if this phenomenon cannot be entirely eliminated.

Two objections are raised against this method. The first objection is that it is inadmissible that the goal of education should consist of meeting the requirements of the economy with reference to the labor force without meeting other educational, social and political requirements. The second objection concerns the lack of means making it possible to study the anticipated requirements of the economy with certainty and accuracy. Moreover, any accurate prevision of such requirements is one thing, while the realization thereof by driving individuals to the required fields is another thing, which cannot be achieved without giving some incentive to the available labor force, i.e. by establishing an appropriate wage structure providing an incentive and apt to attract the workers to the required fields and special skills. This cannot automatically be realized, and the proof of this is that the actual wage structure in developing countries cannot give individuals the right incentive to meet the obvious requirements of the agricultural sector with reference to skilled and technical labor, owing to the low wages pertaining to this sector as compared to wages paid in the industrial sector, and the wage structure fails to give individuals whatever may compensate for their enjoyment of city life.

One of the inaccurate hypotheses on which this theory is based implies the stability of a number of evaluations such as the ratio between labor force and specific skills in a specific industry. This is incorrect, because wage structures vary from one country to another, even within the same sector. Moreover, the fact of connecting production with a specific type of performance in order to determine its requirements with reference to various types of skills and its standards, overlooks the possibility of improving the performance method in a manner permitting the substitution of one skill for another less demanding skill. Consequently, according to many economists, it is better to figure the average economic benefit of the various forms of education in terms of the ratio between such benefit and the cost thereof, to be used as a guideline to determine the educational fields which may be put to more practical use.

Theory: Meeting society's wishes

According to this theory, the government should make educational opportunities in the various branches of education available to any applicants, provided that

they prove that they are ready for it and capable of benefitting from it. This may be called "educational democracy." According to this theory, educational planning methods may be divided into three categories.

1. This method supposes the maintenance of the current criteria concerning the admission of individuals from the various strata of society to the field of education, without enough consideration for the possible access of new groups to the aggregate number of people who benefit from educational facilities.

2. This method tries to reduce differences between the various strata of the people, which actually originate from regional, typical, sex and other differences. For this purpose, educational planning should take into consideration the fact that educational facilities currently available to privileged classes should be made available to all other strata of society. However, this conclusion cannot serve the right purpose unless educational opportunities are made available in the various educational branches. Otherwise, too many people might be admitted for some particular specialization.

3. This method, by defining the extent of individual intellectual qualifications, tries to assess the aggregate demand for education. Objections concerning this theory may be summed up as follows:

1. In order to evaluate the requirements of society, this method relies on the idea that demand shall continue to increase, at least most of it, inasmuch as there will always be vacancies or the educational system will be able to increase the number of vacancies without delay, whenever demand increases, whereas most countries of the world are incapable of achieving this.

2. Surveys conducted in many countries--in particular in the United States, England and Sweden--have confirmed that this method has been unsuccessful until now. That is due to the fact that the student's social status plays a basic part regarding his ability to pursue and complete his education. It is apparent that both middle and higher class children have more opportunities to study and learn than most lower class children can afford. Consequently, most students who continue their education up to college level generally do not belong to the lower classes, and that is why efforts aimed at increasing educational democracy in this manner are ineffective.

Theory: Guideline provided by educational benefit

In brief, according to this theory, the planning standard (with reference to increased concentration on one particular educational area and reduced concentration on another) consists of increasing the proportion between benefit and cost. This theory has been criticized as follows:

1. The quality of education here is not assessed in terms of the efficiency of the actual education process (such as the average number of dropouts and

failures or repeaters at the time of every school term, and so forth), but in terms of the extent to which it meets its goals. It is consequently necessary to define the goals of education, first of all, so that its benefit may be evaluated. This is one of the basic problems.

2. The benefit of education is subdivided into economic, personal and collective benefits, and so forth. Since the economic benefit is the only easy one to evaluate, the evaluation standard here will be restricted to economic values, without taking into account personal and collective aspects, regardless of the fact that their importance cannot be ignored.

Part played by the educational program

We actually need to prepare an evaluation of an assortment of suggested educational policies to be submitted to the relevant authorities, so that they may select among them whatever they may deem suitable for the prevailing requirements and conditions of society. The selection of any educational policy should undoubtedly be effected after considering the possible effect of such a policy on the labor force, i.e. the extent to which such a policy may contribute to meet society's requirements for clerical people and professional groups in every sector involved with economic and collective activities.

In addition to the study of growth and progress requirements, the next step is to establish the comparison between the suggested educational policies in the light of collective demand requirements, i.e. the individuals' various wishes. The last step subsequently is the selection of the policy most likely to realize the best positive ratio between benefit and cost. All policies going through these stages may be considered acceptable working programs. The best thing would be to select the least costly plan, but it is important to study the extent to which every program may meet the other requirements, in particular during the first stage, when we may not have prepared an assortment of acceptable policies.

The devising of a successful educational system undoubtedly requires the gathering of the required data concerning the working method for this system and the manner in which it will accomplish its goals. It is subsequently necessary to place these reports at the disposal of those whose decision may have an effect on this matter, including the powers that be. Finally, it is necessary to make sure that the structure of the system will allow reactions on the part of individuals who acquire this knowledge corresponding to the general interest of society. In order to complete this overall method, it is necessary to speedily introduce rewarding educational and professional training methods, which will continuously correct possible mistakes, until the situation is stabilized. It may be necessary to use intensive training methods, as well as gradual training, programmed college education, correspondence courses, and so forth. All these things essentially aim at promptly meeting the requirements of the economic sectors and national needs, especially if relevant incentives are provided.

All that will lead to an educational system capable of achieving cohesion between the expectations of the planning and the educational policy, i.e. by adjusting to the evolution of economic and social requirements, as a living organ constantly adjusts to the changes in its own environment.

2693
CSO: 4802

'WORK-SHY' EMPLOYEES COME UNDER ATTACK

Manama GULF MIRROR in English 22 June 79 p 2

[Text]

BAHRAINIS were accused this week of being work-shy clockwatchers who do not want to take on responsibility.

"The basic employment problem in Bahrain is psychological. Far too many people just don't want to work," said Mr Yousef Mohammed Saleh, director of the Bahrain Chamber of Commerce.

Mr Saleh was one of Bahrain's delegates to a recent industrial development conference in Baghdad, and was commenting on a resolution calling for the modernisation of educational systems in the Gulf.

Speaking as a private individual, he said: "It is true that although education in Bahrain goes back 60 years, the standards of secondary school graduates here cannot compare with standards in developed countries.

Problem

"But that is not the real problem. The problem is we have to force people to work and to bear responsibility."

There are others in Bahrain who feel the same. Mr Isa Borschaid, director of planning and economic affairs at the Ministry of Finance, has publicly criticised "an unhealthy attitude to work" among Arabs. He said this attitude led to a con-

tempt for manual labour and scant respect for punctuality.

One employer said this week said some of his staff lacked motivation and felt no responsibility towards the job in hand. "They expect to go home at knocking-off time whether the work is finished or not."

But a supervisor in the construction industry, said it was wrong to condemn Bahrainis, or Arabs, "for the few lazy ones who are not going to make their way in the world whatever happens.

"I have some good reliable Bahraini carpenters and skilled tradesmen, who take a pride in their job. If you pay a man like that a decent wage he'll work hard."

CSO: 4820

BRIEFS

BUDGET CONTROL LAW—Minister of finance, Dr Ali Lutfi, has completed drafting budgetary restraints legislation that would impose effective control over expenditure of public funds (6.15 billion Egyptian pounds). The new law, the first of its kind to be enacted in Egypt, aims at avoiding mistakes, and preventing bypassing regulations, creating expenditures not provided for in the budget and using appropriations in the general budget for purposes other than those allocated to them. Another objective of the new legislation is to impose effective control over the stocks in government stores and government properties. Dr Lutfi said that the new law would be a step in a long-term plan undertaken currently by his ministry to develop the government accounting system, to introduce computers, simplify procedures and expedite transactions. The bill will be referred to the Central Accounting Agency and to professors of accounting in the colleges of commerce to allow them the chance to add what they deem necessary so the new law, when issued, will be comprehensive, covering all the necessary rules and regulations and realizing the budgetary restraints. The bill will be referred to the People's Assembly in its forthcoming session for approval. The minister of finance had formed a committee, headed by the first undersecretary of finance for accountancy, and including the ministry's other undersecretaries, directors of government accounts and a number of experts and university professors to draft this bill. [Text] [Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 31 May 79 p 1] 6800

OIL PROJECTS INAUGURATED—Egyptian minister of petroleum, Eng Ahmad 'Izz al-Din Hilal inaugurated a number of petroleum projects including a project for the production of oils from trees. It will be the first of its kind in Egypt and will allow the country to save 2 million dollars annually. The minister also inaugurated an oil storage facility in Tanta with a storage capacity of 12,000 tons. The oil reservoir built on a 13-feddan piece of land and owned by the Egyptian Oil Company cost 600,000 Egyptian pounds. At the Max locality, Mr Hilal opened a new plant for filling butane cylinders with a production capacity of 10,000 cylinders daily. Costs of the plant, owned by the Petroleum Gases Company, amounted to 200,000 Egyptian pounds. The minister also visited al-Nasr Petroleum Company at al-'Amiriyah where he inaugurated equipment for the production of nitrogen. The new system is one of the projects

of the second stage of the construction of the petroleum complex in al-'Amiriyah. The complex will help provide Egypt with new petroleum by-products that will allow the country to save up to 28 million pounds annually in foreign currencies. [Text] [Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 2 Jun 79 p 8] 6800

EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AGENCY--Minister of Economy, Dr Hamid al-Sayih, is considering a plan for the establishment of a state organization for the development of exports, inviting experts in marketing and industrialization to help his ministry prepare the prospects of making the locally produced goods suitable for exportation with emphasis on increasing production rates in order to cut down the increasing deficit in the trade balance. This policy will be carried out in two stages. First Stage: Planning for increasing exports by studying the needs of the foreign markets, meeting the requirements of producing the kinds of goods in demand, fixing rewarding prices for the producers, especially in respect to agricultural crops that are marketed by cooperatives. The government will contribute to cutting down production costs of exports by supporting subsidies from a central fund to be established for this purpose. Second Stage: During this stage, integrated projects will be drawn for the agricultural and industrial products for exportation, refrigeration units will be installed in ports to preserve the exports that can be quickly damaged, adding new units to the commercial maritime and air fleets and creating incentive to encourage the exporters. [Text] [Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 2 Jun 79 p 1] 6800

NEW REGULATIONS FOR WORKERS ABROAD--The Central Agency for Organization and Administration has drawn new regulations for loaning employees of the government and the public sector and for sending them abroad on scholarships and training grants. This news came in a statement made by Dr Hassan Tawfik, director of the Agency. In the public sector, it has been decided to delegate authority to the executive boards of the companies to approve or disapprove applications for borrowing the services of their respective employees and workers and to set their own regulations for this purpose. Presidents of the companies can be loaned by decisions from the prime minister. In the government, a loaned employee or worker should get his wages in full from the borrowing party. He could be granted a remuneration under certain conditions and situations to be decided by the president of the Republic. The position to be vacated by the loaned employee can be filled by appointment or promotion if the loaning period is 1 year or more. When the loaned employee returns to his country, he will take back his job if still vacant or he will maintain his grade and salary until his case is settled by filling the first position to be vacated, provided that the vacancy is of the same grade of his original position. While employment of the loaned employee is considered frozen, still it has been decided that he will continue to benefit from his participation in the social security plans, provided that he pays his share of the costs of social security in full in hard currencies. As for those who go abroad on scholarships and

training grants and the draftees, it has been decided to let every company draw its own system for the scholarships, training grants and study sabbaticals with pay or without pay. Upon his return, the worker is obligated to go back to his job and continue to work there for a period of time to be decided by his company. If he fails to fulfill this obligation, he will have to pay back the costs of his scholarship in full. The workers who go abroad on scholarships and military recruits should have their jobs and periodic increments kept for them. Their jobs should not be occupied by others and their periodic increments should not be cut. The jobs they vacate can be filled only temporarily and should be vacated upon their return to their jobs. [Text] [Cairo AL-'UMMAL in Arabic 4 Jun 79 p 4] 6800

FEMALE LABOR FORCE--A study made by the General Federation of Arab Women says that statistics indicate that the number of working females in Egypt has reached 700,000 and that the female labor force is increasing by 17,000 workers annually. The study also shows that there are approximately 1.012 million unmarried women, 140,000 divorcees and 1.5 million widows. The study also indicates that the rate of illiteracy among the females, who are 10 years old or more, dropped from 84 percent in 1960 to 71 percent in 1976 and the rate of literacy increased from 12.4 percent in 1960 to 16.2 percent in 1976. At the same time, the number of females who have less than higher education increased from 3.4 percent to 11.6 percent and those who have higher education increased from 0.3 percent to 1.2 percent, representing 150,000 girls. The study says that 80 percent of the women questioned said that they were happy with the work they do, 18 percent said they were frustrated from the lack of chances for promotion and only 3 percent said that they would have resigned had it not been for the economic situation they were in. [Text] [Cairo AL-'UMMAL in Arabic 4 Jun 79 p 7] 6800

CSO: 4802

REVOLUTION CONTINUES TO SPARK STRIFE WITH IRAQ

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 21 Jun 79 p 4

[Article by Wolfgang Guenter Lerch: "Baghdad Feels the Pressure of the Iranian Revolution"]

[Text] The tensions between Iran and its western neighbor Iraq have intensified threateningly in the last few days. The Iranian government spokesman Entezam warned the government in Baghdad and threatened it with serious consequences if it should continue to give support to the separatists in the Iranian province of Khuzistan. The Ba'ath regime in Baghdad, however, has asserted that it will not allow itself to be intimidated by threats from Tehran. According to agency reports, both countries are said to have gathered troops along their common border. The Iranian army has held maneuvers.

The dispute between the Islamic "brother states" comes at a time when both are having to struggle with great internal difficulties. In Iran, the revolutionary regime under the rigorous leadership of the venerable Ayatollah Khomeyni in Qom is coming increasingly under fire. After a so-called referendum about the setting up of an Islamic republic, the virtually autocratic Ayatollah wants to silence all those who hold to the plan for the election of a constitutional assembly and criticize the total permeation of Islam into all areas of life. Khomeyni has designated them as "conspirators." Iraq, in turn, is increasingly feeling the pressure of the Islamic revolution in the neighboring country. For the Iraqi Shiites--about 60 percent of the population--Ayatollah Khomeyni, who lived near them in exile for more than 10 years, in the "holy city" of Nadshaf, is the great idol and symbol of their hopes, for the Shiites are underrepresented in the Iraqi state apparatus. Numerous pro-Iranian demonstrations have already occurred in which the transformation of Iraq into an Islamic republic on the model of Iran was demanded. An important Iraqi Shiite leader, Ayatollah Baqer Sadr, was temporarily imprisoned. In addition, the government of Iraq again finds itself confronted by Kurdish rebellions. In the first half of this year the executions of Kurds in Iraq have increased greatly. Among those executed there are reported to have been many students and minors. A special criminal court in the North Iraqi state of Kirkuk, about the compositions of which nothing is known, clearly plays an ominous role in this. In this year alone 50 people are said to have been killed.

The petroleum province of Khuzistan, east of the mouths of the Euphrates and Tigris and west of the Zagros Mountains, has been an apple of discord for years between Iraq and Iran. For Iran it is vital, since the country can only develop its economy with the help of income from petroleum. In Abadan there is the largest petroleum refinery in the world. Iraq claims this strip of land because a large part of the population speaks Arabic and belongs to the Sunnite division of Islam. The regime of Saddam Hussein and al-Bakr in Baghdad is based on Arabic-nationalistic ideology of the Ba'ath party or the party of "Arabic rebirth." It is seeking unification of the Arabic nation, which in its definition reaches from the Atlantic to the Persian Gulf. Characteristic of the Arabic nation are the Arabic language and Islam, which is interpreted not universalistically but nationalistically by the proponents of Ba'ath. Under this banner—and also to make themselves more independent of their own oil fields which are situated in perpetually restless Kurdistan--Iraq in the past has appealed for the annexation of Khuzistan. In their struggle against the Iranian ruler the Iraqi propaganda could wrap their realistic political goals in addition with the cloak of revolutionary liberation.

In the year 1975 a "gentlemen's agreement" between the Iranian leadership and the former shah Reza Pahlavi was achieved. At the conference of OPEC countries in Algeria the Shah, with the Algerian president of the time, Boumedienne, as intermediary declared himself to be ready to withdraw political and material support for the rebellious Kurds in Iraq. The Baghdad government suspended military actions in response and gave up its claims to the Persian Gulf—at least externally. The question of the disputed border on the Shatt-al-Arab, the mouth of the Euphrates and the Tigris, was regulated by treaty. Nevertheless, there still exists in Baghdad today an office of the "Organization for the Liberation of Arabic Khuzistan."

For the Persians there is no doubt that Khuzistan belongs to Iran. Even 2,500 years ago one of the capitals of the Persian Achaemenid empire—Susa—stood near the modern village of Shush—only a few kilometers north of Ahvaz. Previous to that, the Elamites ruled there, probably an Indo-European people like the Persians who fought with the Semitic cultures on the Euphrates and the Tigris which were completely different in nature. The fall of the shah, whom the Iranian opposition was always accusing of excessive armament and power-political interests on the Gulf, has hardly made his revolutionary heirs more yielding in this question—as the conflict with Iraq shows. On the contrary: rumors are already being heard from Tehran that Iran is also laying claim to the Bahrain Islands. Iraq believes that it can make use of the internal political weakness of the Iranian government at this time.

9337
CSO: 4403

BRIEFS

ARAB MOVEMENT IN KHUZESTAN--Kuwait, 15 July--Arrivals in Kuwait from southern Iran have described the Arab citizens' uprising in Arabistan province as great and massive. They stressed to an INA correspondent in Kuwait that the Arab citizens in the province are escalating their operations against government guards and military installations. The arrivals say that these operations are taking an organized and comprehensive form that constitutes a turning point toward eruption of the situation in Arabistan. The arrivals quote a number of Arab officials in Arabistan as stressing that their struggle will continue until all their legitimate demands that are acceptable to the Islamic religion and international norms are met. The arrivals point out that the Iranian authorities are trying to send in a large number of military forces to suppress the uprising. These authorities recently sent well over 600 soldiers to reinforce the forces in the province. The arrivals pointed out that the Iranian authorities try to conceal the facts regarding the uprising and publish false reports. [Excerpt] [Baghdad INA in Arabic 1045 GMT 15 Jul 79 JN]

EXPANDED RELATIONS WITH JAPAN--Qasem Salehpur, the new Iranian ambassador to Japan, said today that the new Iranian government is hoping to expand its relations with Japan in economic and other fields. During his meeting today with Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, Salehpur said that the Iranian nation, contrary to their feelings toward great powers, have no ill feelings toward Japan. Salehpur, who arrived in Tokyo on Monday to take up his post as the new ambassador to Japan, also said: The new Iranian regime will have friendly relations with Japan. In reply, Sunao Sonoda said: Japan immediately recognized the new government in Iran and is ready for greater bilateral cooperation in various fields. [Text] [Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 Jul 79 LD]

CSO: 4906

RUSSIA STAGES SECRET OPERATION IN IRAQ

London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 6 Jul 79 p 18

[Text] The Soviet intelligence agency undertook a cinema-like operation to spring imprisoned members of the Iraqi Communist Party leadership and to smuggle them out of the country. The operation was completed successfully and till now Iraqi authorities have not let out one word of the incident.

That which happened is that it had come to the attention of the Soviet intelligence agency, KGB, that the Iraqi leadership held a secret meeting in February, deciding in it to strike a fatal blow at the Iraqi Communist Party as a means of purging its own leadership in a mass-execution operation. The orders were issued to the Iraqi security forces to prepare a list of 70 names to include all the important elements in the party in advance of their execution as the initial group.

This list was surrounded with the utmost secrecy. No one read it except President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, Saddam Husayn, and the Chief of the Armed Forces, General 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal, the Interior Minister, 'Izzat al-Duri, and the Chief of Military Intelligence, Sa'dun Shakir. However Russian intelligence was able to obtain a copy of the list and similarly of the orders of the Iraqi leadership and both were sent together to the Kremlin in order to get directives. The Soviet Union always follows the practice of leaving local communists to their own fate without any direct intervention for their rescue or protection from mistreatment by local authorities. (Like that which occurred in Egypt and elsewhere.) The initial course taken by the Kremlin leadership was to exert pressure on Iraq without either directly or indirectly interferring. But the Soviet Union finally began to sense that Iraq had already begun play an American-style role in South Yemen as well as in Iran and that furthermore there existed a mutual understanding with Saudi Arabia about the role of Soviet influence in the region. For these, the Kremlin decided to intervene in order to save the leaders of the communist movement in Iraq. Their intention was to preserve the ability of the secret party apparatus within Iraq to act and to safeguard the continuity of the Communist movement without the dislocation and delay caused by waiting for the re-emergence or training of new leaders.

The director of Soviet intelligence in the Middle East, Vladimir Sharayeev, ordered the execution of a plot to abduct the detained communists out of prison and to smuggle them out of the country. In March as a result there began a series of visits to Baghdad by senior officers in Soviet intelligence, under various contrived pretexts, i.e. the increasingly critical situation in the Gulf area, the threats of Iran, etc.

The difficulty faced by the Soviets was the logistics of assembling the detainees and those in hiding at one or two staging points in order to facilitate their subsequent transport to Aden. The Iraqi authorities had scattered the detainees in a number of prisons while some of them remained under house arrest, while still others remained fugitive or in transit between one secret hiding-out and another.

Soviet intelligence got in touch with the fugitives and runaways first and gave them instructions for their immediate escape from Iraq and for the special means to be used to lead them to the Gulf. Actually they moved some of them to the Soviet military base on the Shatt al-'Arab. While still others were apprehended by Saudi authorities as they attempted to infiltrate the kingdom.

After the operation to smuggle out those who were in hiding in Iraq, Soviet intelligence began to execute the primary operation and that was the rescue of the imprisoned. In the first days of April one of the armored units stationed in a suburb of Baghdad staged an insurrection. After it had occurred to its members that their insurrection was only part of a widespread plan for a coup d'etat against the government, these armored vehicles actually set out by themselves toward the center of the capital, and authorities were quick to announce a state of emergency to counter the situation. The Iraqi leadership busied itself in the attempt to suppress this insurrection and called upon the police and intelligence agencies. But under cover of this insurrection some of the Iraqi security forces loyal to the Soviets headed for the prisons and detention camps carrying orders for the surrender of the imprisoned communists on the pretext of transporting them to a secure place, fearing their escape should the fighting with the insurrectionists spread. In most of the detention camps the surrender of the prisoners was accomplished without incident but in some sporadic cases the elements loyal to the Soviets were compelled to use force in their attempt to release the prisoners.

The next day the Iraqi authorities discovered that more than 30 of the most prominent imprisoned individuals of the Communist organization had escaped. It became evident after some time that they had been transported by means of speed boats from the Soviet base to a Russian destroyer anchored outside Iraqi territorial waters. Iraqi intelligence trailed the Russian destroyer till it arrived at the port of Aden. Since South Yemen was crawling with Iraqi intelligence agents the Soviet intelligence agency had already decided to move the Iraqi communists directly to Moscow.

Informed sources say that one of the reasons that relations between Iraq and South Yemen have deteriorated is the Iraqi belief that the government of Aden assisted the KGB in this operation to free the Iraqi communists. As for Iraqi measures against Moscow, they did not go beyond the expulsion of several Soviet intelligence officers registered under diplomatic status as members of the Soviet embassy. This measure was completed in three weeks and included several intelligence officers of Cuba and East Germany. [London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 6 Jul 79 p 18]

CSO: 4802

SPECIAL TASK FORCE TACKLES PORT CONGESTION

Baghdad AL-IRAQ in Arabic 13 Jun 79 p 4

[Text] A special task force was formed and began work yesterday (12 June 1979) to directly supervise the loading and unloading operations at the Iraqi ports and solve the problems of port congestion and jams. This was announced yesterday by the Ministry of Transport.

The task force, made up of a number of directors-general from the Ministries of Transport and Communications, will assume direct supervision of the rates of ship unloading and removal of goods from the docks. The task force will also work toward increasing the goods transporting capacity of railways, trucks and river freighters.

The directors-general of the railways in the central and southern regions, Water Transport Services, the State Establishment for Ordinary Goods, the State Establishment for Maritime Agencies, the director-general of operations control at the Ministry of Transport, and the director-general of al-Ma'qal port left their respective headquarters yesterday for the work sites at the Basrah ports.

The move undertaken by the directors-general aims at allowing every one of them the chance to directly supervise the activities under his respective jurisdiction in order to realize the targeted figure in the plan for dealing with the port congestion problems. The plan calls for raising the rates of unloading goods from the ships to 20,000 tons daily from the current rate of 10,000 tons daily. It also calls for increasing the number of the railway and land transport freighters and trucks owned by the socialist (public) and private sectors.

It is worthwhile to mention that a special group, headed by Mr Rashid Saleh al-'Ali, the undersecretary of the Ministry of Communications, made, last week, an on-the-spot study of the causes of port congestion and whether the currently available means of transportation are adequate to unload and remove the goods from the docks.

6800

CSO: 4802

MINISTRY OF HEALTH TAKES STEPS TO CONTROL SUMMER DISEASES

Baghdad AL-IRAQ in Arabic 13 Jun 79 p 4

[Text] The Ministry of Health has taken effective measures to control the spread of summer diseases, especially child diarrhea, a responsible source in the Ministry of Health said.

He went on to say that the measures included imposing stricter sanitary control over public places, especially restaurants and factories producing foods, carbonated drinks and refreshments, and curtailing the large number of street vendors.

The health official also said that the Ministry of Health, in cooperation and coordination with Baghdad Municipality and with contribution from the professional and popular organizations would launch campaigns to fill up the ponds and swamps with earth and remove garbage and wastes in order to protect the environment.

In addition, the Ministry of Health is promoting health education and sound sanitary concepts through the various means of communication, especially through children and mothers care centers which arrange lectures for the benefit of mothers, in addition to providing guidance and individual advisory services.

The source indicated that the Directorate of Health Education contributed to the campaigns by arranging health education programs for students, issuing health leaflets, pamphlets and posters, in addition to the training courses organized by the department of health in Baghdad Municipality for the workers, restaurant owners and tradesmen.

He stressed the importance of the role played by the Directorate of Human Environment in investigating the causes of water, air and soil pollutions and the role of the Directorate of School Health in keeping the students healthy.

Concluding, the health official said: "The standard of public health cannot be raised by the efforts of health organizations alone. It depends,

basically, on the role of the citizen in supporting the protective measures designed to keep the citizen healthy by emphasizing personal cleanliness and public sanitation. It also depends on the role of the housewives in keeping garbage and wastes in covered containers rather than being a fertile ground for flies, paying more attention to the feeding of children, especially the infants, and warning the children against buying ice cream from places where sanitation rules are not observed."

6800

CSO: 4802

BRIEFS

MICROWAVE PROJECT EXPANSION--An agreement has been reached between Iraq and Kuwait calling for the expansion of the Microwave Project between Basrah and Kuwait so as to achieve its full capacity of 960 channels from its current capacity of 180 channels. The aim is to meet the needs of the increasing telephone traffic between the two sisterly countries. This agreement was announced during the bilateral talks held yesterday by representatives of the Iraqi and Kuwaiti telecommunications agencies to discuss the various aspects of cooperation and the bilateral issues in the field of communications between the two neighboring countries. The Iraqi delegation to the 3-day talks held at the telecommunication center was led by 'Abd al-Sattar Farman, president of the Iraqi State Organization of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones. The Kuwaiti team was headed by 'Abdallah Mubark al-Sayih, undersecretary of the Ministry of Communications for technical affairs. Among the subjects discussed during the meetings was the ways and means of developing and organizing the telephone, telegraphic and telex communications, the requirements of linking the two countries by axial cable and maintaining communications between them in case of suspension of international communications and the possibility of increasing the telephone lines operating between the two states. [Text] [Baghdad AL-IRAQ in Arabic 18 Jun 79 p 4] 6800

OIL REFINERY EXPANSION--On 21 June, Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, member of RCC and minister of oil, will inaugurate the Basrah Refinery expansion project, considered to be one of the greatest development projects in the country. The expansion project, now completed, increases the production capacity of the refinery to 7 million tons annually. The refinery will produce at the rate of 140,000 barrels of petroleum byproducts daily. The project was directly implemented by national cadres. The first stage of the project was inaugurated in April 1974 at a production capacity of 2.5 million tons annually. [Text] [Baghdad AL-IRAQ in Arabic 18 Jun 79 p 4] 6800

RADAR SYSTEM INSTALLED--A specialized international company has started the installation of a radar system in Baghdad to provide the civil air traffic over Iraq with additional and improved services. Hussein Haiyawi Hammash, president of the Iraqi Civil Aviation State Organization, told the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY that the 1-million-dinar project aimed at facilitating air traffic control operations and securing the safety of aircrafts

while passing through Iraqi air space. The project, considered one of the most modern radar systems in the region, includes the installation of radars, screens, computers, and other equipment and accessories which will provide comprehensive information on aircrafts, positions, speeds and altitudes. It is hoped that the project will be completed and inaugurated during the forthcoming July celebrations. [Text] [Baghdad AL-IRAQ in Arabic 13 Jun 79 p 5] 6800

IRAQ-SYRIA MICROWAVE EXPANSION--The Iraq-Syria microwave project will be operative at the beginning of next month. This was announced by Muyasar Hamdoun, director-general of the Iraqi General Establishment of Telegraphs and Telephones, in an interview with the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY. Mr Hamdoun said that the Iraqi side had completed the project within the Iraqi territories in August 1978. The microwave system would link Mosul with Damascus, passing through al-Hasakah and Hama. The director-general went on to say that the project, after it becomes operative, would provide the means for exchanging television and radio programs and telephone and telex services. It would have the capacity of 120 telephone channels between Baghdad and Damascus and 60 telephone channels between Mosul and al-Hasakah and could be expanded to 960 channels. Mr Hamdoun also said that Iraq had sent a team of technicians and microwave specialists to Syria to expedite and supervise the initial reception tests, in addition to some equipment and machinery for the project. [Text] [Baghdad AL-IRAQ in Arabic 13 Jun 79 p 4] 6800

CSO: 4802

LIKUD'S POLICIES SEEN DAMAGING ISRAELI SOCIETY, ECONOMY

Tel Aviv AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 18 May 79 pp 7-9

[Article by Uri Yizhar: "And The Decline Continues"]

[Text] Without a witness, I saw how great was your shame
And your arms, how they have shrunk.
Therefore, I shuddered in fear of you in ambush,
And your bones were shaking.

Natan Alterman, from "Joy to the Eyes"

On Tuesday, 17 May 1977, the powerful Alinement with its thousands of vehicles and activists, disappeared from the Israeli street. The mighty apparatus of the ruling party was as if it were paralyzed. At night, a short time after the opening of the ballot boxes, it became clear to all that the disappearance was not accidental. The large Labor Movement, which some saw as governing Israel forever, was defeated in the elections to the Ninth Knesset. The rightist Likud, led by one who was considered to be a permanent oppositionist, became the strongest political force in Israel.

For the elections at the 13th Convention of the Histadrut, the Alinement girded all its strength to defend its last bastion. With an enormous effort by volunteers from the ranks, people from the city and the kibbutz, on 21 June, the Alinement succeeded in maintaining the Labor Movement's majority in the Histadrut. Since that time, there have been 2 years replete with turnovers and changes, the principal ones being the economic turnover of October 1977 and the signing of the peace treaty with Egypt.

What has happened to the Labor Movement since then? Has it learned the right lessons from its defeat? Is it properly set up for the future? Does it have a clear understanding as to which future it must be set up for? These and similar questions

must be asked even today, 2 years after the turnover, by everyone who considers himself a member of the Labor Movement and who believes that the future of Israel is connected with and dependent upon the future existence of a Labor Movement in the true meaning of the concept.

Planning To Return To Power

The mistakes and deficiencies of the Likud government -- the galloping inflation, the severe shortage of housing for young couples, the rising deficit in the balance of trade, the cases of the drafting of women and the abortion law, the leaky government and its quarreling ministers, the ups and downs of the negotiations with Egypt, and so forth -- together with the gains of the Alinement in the municipal elections, have made the Labor Party until very recently, primarily in its own eyes, a real alternative to the Likud administration. Therefore, 2 years before its time, there has been established in the Labor Party a nucleus of an election headquarters with someone appointed to head it. Eyes are looking towards the allies of yesterday, the NRP, as the ones who are to be the partners of tomorrow. The signing of the peace treaty with Egypt tore up the cards of the Labor Party leadership, however it has not diverted it from the aspiration and the preparations to return to power in the coming elections. The assumption is that the memory of the festive events of the signing of the treaty and Begin's visit to Cairo will dissipate whereas inflation and other ailments of the economy and society will continue to be oppressive.

Immediately after the Histadrut elections in June 1977, it was possible to discern the buds of a true self-appraisal in the Labor Movement. From June to November, one could see former ministers become involved in social thinking and in the connection between society and politics. However, from the moment that Sadat set foot on Israeli territory, virtually all members of the Labor Party leadership returned to their old love -- foreign affairs and defense. They are once again preoccupied with territories and boundaries, locating settlements, and exhaustively discussing negotiating procedures. The middle-level and minor personalities follow the senior ones. To the self-appraisal and the reformulation of direction they pay lip service, in speaking in very general, undetailed, and non-committal terms about the values of the Labor Movement. Domestic matters have been left in the hands of individuals who specialize in them, and coping with them takes the form of an attack against the mistakes of the Likud, and no more. MAPAM, from which one could have expected more, turned its eyes and heart to peace while its feet were firmly imbedded in the complex of the internal relations between the city and the kibbutz and in the complex of its relationship with the Alinement.

Since the economic turnover in October 1977, which again accelerated the wheels of inflation, the leadership of the Histadrut has been struggling against the attacks on wage earners. It also is not thoroughly involved in social thinking and in an attempt to formulate a direction for Israeli society and the Labor Movement. The Labor Party with all its branches (and with the silent consent of the MAPAM) hopes today to restore the socio-economic structure and system which existed before the turnovers and the historical MAPAI-style pluralism which is characterized by:

- a. Coexistence without material or value preference of the governmental, Histadrut, and private sectors in the economy and society;
- b. Governmental arrangements for directing the flow of capital, foreign currency, wages, and prices of many goods;
- c. Comprehensive arrangements for social security and welfare carried out by governmental and Histadrut institutions.

The (justified) attacks of the Alinement spokesmen in the Knesset and the Histadrut on the actions of the government in the economic and social spheres are not an indication of an ideological rejuvenation and a rerooting in the broad strata of workers and youth. The main effort of the Alinement (more precisely, the party leadership), is now electoral. The leaders of the Labor Party intend to collar in the coming elections most of the votes of the disenchanted people, primarily from the DMC, however also from the Likud and to make the Alinement the largest party which will be given the task of forming the government. This is why it is necessary to keep MAPAM in the Alinement and to maintain peace within the party. There is today a multi-dimensional operation in the Labor Party to seal the cracks and crevices with organizational plaster and to conceal the decrepit foundations under giant piles of verbal earth.

Self-Appraisal -- The Heritage of the Intelligentsia

The real movement-wide self-appraisal has been abandoned by all the leadership elements in the Labor Movement and remains the heritage of several marginal people and intellectuals who are cut off from the organizational sources of power.

In the context of the attempts by the Likud to undermine the economic and social structure and system which existed before the turnover, it is easy to understand the attacks by the Alinement spokesmen on domestic matters on the policy of the Likud and the tendency to preserve and restore the past. It is

easy to understand, however it must not be justified because the political turnover of May 1977, as well as everything that followed its wake in domestic matters, was born in the bosom of the structure and system forged in the days of the Labor Movement's administration.

In the years until the turnover, Israeli society (except for segments of the working and cooperative settlement) had taken on a clearly class and capitalist form. A functionary hierarchy, seniority of elitism in the economy and society, preference for private over public acquisition and initiative, the cases of gratuities, economic and social individualism, materialism, status differences; these and similar things received broad popular and public legitimacy. The overwhelming majority of the public in Israel recoils today from everything connected with socialism, partnership, and equality.

The Labor Movement's hegemony in the last decade was only a veneer of power, devoid of value content and social vision. The social protest of the second generation of the eastern communities was channeled toward the Likud, the youth from all the strata moved away from the Labor Movement, and the stable middle class expressed its protest by voting for the DMC.

The turnover of May 1977 was not a routine change of power. It constitutes an historical landmark in the history of the State of Israel and the implementation of Zionism. It concluded an important and difficult chapter in the extended process of the decline of the Labor Movement, which was the most important and largest building and social movement which the Jewish people had established in the new period, and perhaps in all of its long history.

The role of social movements was decisive in creating the Jewish society in the Land of Israel before the establishment of the State, and it had considerable importance in the years of the absorption of the mass immigration. Zionism could never be a stoical movement. At the time when masses of people were streaming from the village to the city, it hoped to establish a Jewish village with people from the city; at a time when social mobility is moving many people from production to services, Zionism hopes to increase the importance of the productive groups in the Jewish people; at a time when national differences are becoming increasingly blurred in the western world, it is striving to establish and maintain a society with a clearly national uniqueness. Only a conscious effort can fulfill these hopes. Only social movements can convert the awareness and the hope to reality. The decline of the Labor Movement as a social movement had long preceded its political defeat. The loss of its values and power of implementation is at the root of the troubles of Israeli society.

Even before the various turnovers, the socio-economic structure and system were not responding to the basic needs of Israel -- movement toward economic independence through balanced growth, merger of the diasporas, social justice, settlement, population dispersal, maintenance of an effective and stable governing center, and so forth. Their restoration after the Likud administration will be similar to a religious restoration of the past in the style of the Bourbon Louis XVIII or Charles II of the House of Stuart, two kings who returned to their countries after the collapse of radical revolutions and who brought -- because of their estrangement from everything that led to and was created by revolutions -- two additional revolutions. It is reasonable to assume that if the Alinement wins in the elections to the 10th Knesset (a matter which is in doubt), the government which it will set up will be more successful than that of the Likud. However, even in this case, what the Alinement possesses today -- in ideas and in people who intend to implement them -- will not be enough in order to cope properly with the weighty and serious basic problems of the implementation of Zionism and of the continuation and development of the sovereign Jewish existence in the Land of Israel.

The Integrated Attack On Jewish Sovereignty

The Jewish society in the Land of Israel and the State of Israel, which was established on its foundation, are the creation of Zionism which was one of the primary orientations in the Jewish people's efforts to preserve itself and its processes of development in the last century. The objective of Zionism was and is to make the Jewish people sovereign in the broadest meaning of the concept; to make a dependent, passive, and reactive factor into an independent and active factor; to make an object of history into its subject.

At the conclusion of the absorption of the mass immigration, the settlement, and the development at the end of the fifties and the beginning of the sixties, the implementation of Zionism came to a halt. The Six Day War gave a certain impetus to immigration and settlement, however it accelerated negative processes in the society. In the last years of the Alinement administration, primarily since the Yom Kippur War, there began a real retrogression. Immigration declined and emigration increased. The process of converting the Jewish people to a productive and working people was stopped, and a backsliding began. Massive Arab labor in certain branches became a permanent phenomenon. Economic and political dependence on external factors became more serious. Settlement proceeded at a snail's pace. The Jewish majority in the Galilee declined until it has virtually disappeared. Internal solidarity vanished, and the gap took

hold in its place. There then came the estrangement of one man from his neighbor and of individuals and groups from the needs of the community. The concept of mission has virtually disappeared from the horizon of Israeli society (except for security), and the old centers of power and authority have ceased functioning properly. All of these processes began, as was stated, during the administration of the Alignment, and they created an atmosphere of dissatisfaction and frustration which contributed to its downfall. The government of the Likud, the NRP, the Yadin people, and the Agudat Yisrael has not corrected any of these. On the contrary, it is accelerating and aggravating the negative processes in the Israeli society to the point that there has been a significant and dangerous erosion of the true foundations on which Jewish sovereignty in the Land of Israel is based.

The economic turnover and the inflation which has been accelerated as a result of it are severely damaging the orientation towards increased productivity and the striving for economic independence. Export profit is declining, the trade deficit has increased, and the economic and political dependence of Israel on external factors has grown. The flow of people to the services continues, and the work force required for industry is not available to it. The liberalization in foreign currency and the flooding of the economy with enormous sums of money have made speculation in financial assets a widespread, remunerative, and prestigious national activity which feeds the inflation and is fed by it. Labor and the productive effort are not receiving the appropriate exchange.

In the absence of abundant national resources and cheap Jewish manpower, it is impossible to build and maintain a Jewish economy and society in the Land of Israel in the traditional capitalistic style according to which the entrepreneur initiates and profits, the administrator administers, and the worker does what they tell him to do and earns a living. The existence of a Jewish workers class building and developing a Jewish economy and society was a cornerstone in the thinking and the action of the vast majority of the Zionist movement, including forces and groups outside of the Labor Movement. After the establishment of the State, during the administration of the Labor Movement, there appeared a clear process of removing the worker from his central place in the economy, converting him to a passive and partially interested factor, and the granting of seniority in the process of construction and development to the elite of entrepreneurs, administrators, and people with expertise. Under the Likud administration, a more serious trend has appeared: on the one hand, the government is striving to oppress a segment of the workers by means of legislation and the use of governmental

instruments. On the other hand, it is endeavoring to split them by secretly bribing a part of them. This is a clear trend towards the break-up of the workers community and making them submissive fragments and creatures with little human semblance.

The Likud is working vigorously and consistently to dismantle the bonds of the mutual responsibility and the internal unity of the Jewish society in Israel. The fathers of Zionism and the Labor Movement always knew that it was impossible to build a complete Jewish society in the Land of Israel when the individual there would be abandoned to the forces of the market and the arbitrariness of the powerful. They, therefore, established movement and governmental arrangements for mutual responsibility and assistance. The government of the Likud, through a combination of rightist ideology, a low-level of planning, shameful performance, and political opportunism, is bringing about the abandonment of the individual to the arbitrariness of the market forces, to competition, and to the gaps which stem from it. The galloping inflation is hurting the wage earners and enriching the affluent. The various kinds of linkages, which are the legacy of most of the benefits in the economy, moderate the damage but do not eliminate it. There is a constant state of worry and uncertainty. There is a gradual accumulation of bitterness.

The severe shortage of housing for young couples prevents many from establishing and rearing a family at a desirable time and in appropriate conditions. The Likud's concern about rehabilitating indigent neighborhoods by mobilizing the means from communities in the diaspora is not an expression of national and governmental responsibility of all segments of the people for its underprivileged sector but rather degrading philanthropy. The indigent neighborhoods do not require contributions but rather productive and community rehabilitation, the combination of a financial and educational effort so that the new residential areas not be (as has already occurred) new slums: centers of unemployment, deterioration, and crime. The government is incapable of this.

The attempt to attack the Histadrut's Sick Fund, if it is successful, will lead to the creation of various levels of medical services for various income levels of the population. The free high school education law widens the gap instead of narrowing it by aiding people of means who have paid in the past for the high school education of their children whereas the many whose children have not yet received a post-primary education will continue to send them to the labor market to help add to the family income.

Territory is a prerequisite for national sovereignty. Settlement is a prerequisite for the acquisition of territory when there is competition for it. The working settlement, that which is maintained by the work of its members in their own place and in their region, is the only kind which converts a piece of land into a real homeland. It ties the individuals, and through them the community, to that piece of land with a bond of vital interests and a bond of labor and home.

while applauding settlement, this government is undermining the foundations of the existing working settlement and that which must be established in the empty and partially empty regions of the country. The settlement of the Galilee is being delayed for the lack of funds* while the available means are channeled to Judaea and Samaria -- to the symbolic-provocative settlement of the Gush Emunim, and to the rural suburbs of the people of the middle class who work in the coastal region.

The hope "to damage the kibbutzim," which are the most consistent implementers of the principles of the working settlement, can be easily felt in the offices of the government. The settlement "offensive" planned by the Farmers Association will almost certainly lead to the creation of a few more small cooperative settlements based on wide-scale Arab labor. Under this government's administration, the development regions will continue to have a crying need for civilian capital and manpower while the coastal region will continue to endure a surplus of population and money.

The government's support of wide-scale settlement in Judaea and Samaria for political reasons in combination with the social ideologies of its main components significantly intensifies the trend which already appeared during the administration of the Alignment -- the creation of whole regions of Jewish settlement with clearly colonialist characteristics such as the exploitation of cheap Arab labor, the display of national and religious arrogance to the local population, and at times even the use of violence not for purposes of self-defense. This settlement contributes nothing to the implementation of Zionism. On the contrary, by its combining of national and social opposition (and at times, in addition, religious opposition), it brings shame upon Zionism, involves it in political and ethical entanglements, and increases the prospects for another military confrontation.

*The observation posts plan, according to which 8-10 families reside in each point without assurance of a livelihood there and without concern for social character, is not a real settlement. It is an empty settlement characteristic of the revisionists and their allies.

The "Contribution" of Orthodoxy

In recent years there has been evident a strengthening of the two main Orthodox factions in Israel -- the Agudist and the National Religious. The clever exploitation of political situations has led to a significant increase in their material and political assets. The ideological vacuum which has been created in the wake of the decline of the Labor Movement has made them the guides for many of the confused people in the Israeli society, for "an alternative of values" which also attracts secularists.

Most of the people of the Labor Movement and the secular public in Israel have reconciled themselves with the strengthening and domination of the Orthodox factions because they are accepted as the faithful ones of Judaism, the keepers of the embers, and the ones who stand on the walls of time and, in this way, permit others to deviate more or less from the strict tradition to the vanities of this world. This while Orthodoxy, with its two factions, undermines by its leadership, desires, and ideology the very existence of the sovereign Jew in the Land of Israel.

The Agudist faction (and similarly the religious community and the Neturei Karta) exemplify for everyone how it is possible to live in the Land of Israel exactly as in the diaspora; how it is possible to be cut off from all that is Israeli and associated with the Land of Israel -- from the landscape, the society, the language, the atmosphere, the troubles, the joys, the climate, and the pace of life. This is a community which has no settlement connection with a country. A significant segment of it (yeshiva students and all kinds of religious functionaries) live from sponging and from the distribution of charity just like a century ago. Others subsist, as has been the practice of diaspora Jews, from cracks in the Israeli economy. This is a community which does not participate at all in the Israeli defense effort. They confine themselves to the area of a settlement, and they maintain a guarded and closed spiritual world and an independent and backward educational system.

They are far from technological and scientific modernization, and they are strangers to the problems of man and society in our time. Life in the Land of Israel has no value significance to them, and they are prepared to assist in emigration by sending youths to yeshivas abroad, for example. Their way of life is essentially undemocratic. Their participation in the Israeli political system is subject to the dictates of the Council of Torah Sages, and it is not designed to serve the state but rather to represent the religious enclave in the foreign secular reality: to protect it and to secure the maximum benefits for

it. Their contribution to the easing of the troubles of the state and the society is a negative one as can be seen, for example, from the cases of the law concerning the drafting of women and the law on abortions.

The increasing emotional and intellectual tendency to seal oneself off in the world of traditional Judaism -- the halacha, the legends, and the atmosphere -- which is common to both the religious and the national religious camps and the known influence of this tendency on the traditional public and their various followers are in line with the negative tendencies in Israeli society and serve it as a cover and legitimization. Religion and tradition, repentance, and the fostering of the Jewish heritage and its customary styles serve in our days and our places as a substitute for Zionist and socialist idealism and mission and as a cover for evading them. The values and the qualities of traditional Judaism, in the name of which the Orthodox with their factions seek to arrogate to themselves the ideological seniority in Israel, attract a segment of the Israeli middle class which desires to scratch their backs with them and to perfume themselves with them without an excessive commitment.

The increasing "Judaization" is in line with the withdrawal from the building of a working and productive society, social solidarity, self-restraint, striving for equality, and the effort to convert the Jewish person into one who is responsible for the history of his people. The religious texts and customs which are circulating among the people permit those who sell themselves to them, both the active and the passive, to reconcile themselves with wide-scale use of cheap Arab labor (and even to promote it), with economic and social parasitism, with estrangement from the needs of society, with selling oneself to the games of the stock market and so forth, and to be considered in their own eyes and in the eyes of others as good Jews. The search for roots replaces implementation and our declining social strength.

In their hope to impose the laws of the halacha on as many areas of life as possible, until Israel is converted into a state governed by halacha, the Orthodox are damaging Israeli democracy. The source of sovereignty for them is not the people but the Master of the universe. The implementers of sovereignty are not the institutions of the state -- the Knesset, the government, and the courts -- which were elected and appointed in accordance with law but rather the rabbinical institutions. And this in addition to the creeping coercion of conscience which is being felt today primarily in the educational areas.

In their effort to cope with the problem of the absence of open and explicit Divine intervention in the process of the

implementation of Zionism and with the redemption of the Jewish people by secularism, segments of the national religious camp have come to the attribution of religious significance to the implementation of Zionism by the use of, as is said in the IDF, "landmarks." Some of them see the victory in the Six Day War as a miracle (and also as compensation for the Holocaust) and as a revelation of the Divine plan for the redemption of the people of Israel and the Land of Israel. The annexation of the West Bank and its settlement are stages on the way to a complete implementation of that plan. With their reliance on Divine assistance, the Gush Emunim and its followers portray a clear model of military-religious settlement which lacks social roots and political logic, a model which brings to mind in no small way the Crusader settlement. They represent a false messianism which if its strength increases is likely to push Israel into a political cul-de-sac, political instability, and severe military tests.

Toward a Period of Parasitic Zionism?

The implementation of Zionism can be understood also as an attempt to redeem the Jewish people from the malignant diaspora fragmentation between spirituality divorced from a homeland and from social creativity and a life of materialism, society, and state which stand as a mark of dependence on others. Zionism has attempted to unify the material and the spiritual in the life of the Jews in bringing a significant part of the Jewish people to the land and in imposing on it the work of social and cultural creativity. Enormous spiritual efforts have been invested in the construction of a Jewish independent society and culture in the Land of Israel by guides of great spirit who merged thought and action, words and implementation and by many personalities who could have occupied a place of honor in any intelligentsia and academic system. Although these efforts were crowned with only partial success, they produced beautiful social creations which to this very day are providing Israeli society with the essence of its strength.

Jewish political sovereignty in the Land of Israel flourished on the basis of Jewish independent, social, and cultural creativity. The social and spiritual tendencies which prevail today in Israel are weakening it. The present administration, the legitimate heir of the verbose and barren revisionism and of the dwarfish General Zionism of men of small interests, is exacerbating and accelerating all the negative trends in the life of the Jewish people. It again is separating the material and the spiritual and is driving social creativity from our horizon.

The present administration is destroying the people in Israel by means of the enormous streams of money from the printing press

and foreign sources. Instead of giving priority to labor and creativity, to the integration of physical and spiritual efforts which create systems of life which stand on their own -- the present administration makes a dwarf of Zionism and distorts its image by cloaking it with the understanding of the shopkeeper and the lust of the speculator, the hair-splitting of the lawyer, and the arrogance of the one who thrusts himself into power. From the center of creativity of the Jewish people, Israel is becoming its problem province -- a dense conglomeration of Jews who are concentrated in the coastal region, who are returning in growing installments to ephemeral livelihoods through the creation of severe social injustices and an inferior quality of life. The period of creative Zionism is passing. What is coming is a period of parasitic Zionism cloaked in a thick mantle of governmental ceremonial pomp, nationalistic verbiage, and religious schmaltz.

Today, unlike the past, Israeli society constitutes the main strategic basis for the implementation of Zionism and for the maintenance of a sovereign Jewish presence in the Land of Israel. During the time of the pioneering immigrations of the twenties and the thirties and during the mass immigration of the fifties, the character and the strength of the implementation of Zionism were determined by the characteristics of these immigrations, which were created and forged in the diaspora. Today there are no longer expectations of immigrations capable of molding the structure and character of Israeli society. What happens within it is that which will determine the future of the state and Zionism.

Peace with Egypt will remove a significant part of the direct external threat to the existence and security of Israel. However, it is not a defense wall, and it is no guarantee of its existence. Political existence and political strength do not stem from diplomatic acts and written treaties. These only reflect the relationship of powers. Political existence and strength are based on comprehensive strength -- economic, social, technological, military, and spiritual. The components of the comprehensive strength depend upon each other. The condition for its existence is the unification around social values and their implementation--a moral society. Without this, Israel can be expected to be a weak entity which will be unable to stand, as it should, as a sovereign Jewish existence, even during peace time.

In the past, the Labor Movement fashioned the social creativity which was the basis for overall Israeli strength. The negative processes which are occurring today in Israeli society with unprecedented force and unprecedented rate attest to the

fact that the renewal of overall strength will not be possible through the methods of revisionism, shopkeeper capitalism, orthodoxy, and technocracy -- all the factors which have combined to form this government. Israel needs, almost to the point of desperation, a materially and spiritually strong, creative, and constructive Labor Movement. Is the body which is called today the Labor Movement that which we need? Will it be like this in the future? The next article will be devoted to an examination of this subject.

5830
CSO: 4805

FACTORY POLITICAL INSTRUCTORS COULD 'HELP LABOR BEAT LIKUD'

Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 3 Jul 79 p 2

[Article by Joshua Brilliant]

[Text]

EPAL. — Directors of Histadrut-owned enterprises yesterday discussed ways to mobilize their employees to beat the Likud in the next national elections.

Yeshryahu Gavish, Koor's deputy director, recommended that *politruks* (political instructors) be appointed in each plant.

"The concept of *politruk* may be frightening, but having a full-time man on the job could produce far-reaching results," he told the directors at a Hakibbutz Meuhad seminar here.

No speaker disputed the idea of using the enterprises to help the Labour Party back to power. But the

directors said that first of all they must make sure that their plants, which account for 25 per cent of the national product, are profitable.

"If our big enterprises get into trouble, the hand that will be stretched out to us will not be a helping hand," Moshe Bankover, Hevrat Haovdim's secretary said. "It will be a hand which pushes us into the abyss... because there is a definite intention to see us dependent (on the government)," he declared.

Bankover acknowledged that so far the government has not compelled the Histadrut to close down any plant, "which we thought we must keep." But attempts to weaken the Histadrut's sick fund indicate government intentions, he maintained.

CSO: 4820

KNESSET PASSES ANTI-WIRETAPPING BILL BY OVERWHELMING MAJORITY

Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 4 Jul 79 p 2

[Article by Aryeh Rubinstein]

[Text]

Safeguards against the tapping or taping of a person's conversations are the main feature of the government's anti-wiretapping bill which the Knesset passed into law yesterday.

In addition to its object of protecting the privacy of the individual, the bill lays down the procedures for official wiretapping when this is required by the police or by the state security agencies.

On the bill's earlier second reading yesterday, a number of speakers objected to the bill's definition of eavesdropping: "Listening to a conversation by means of an instrument, without the consent of any of the participants, including the tapping of such a conversation."

Their alternative definition — "without the consent of all the participants" — succeeded in mustering 38 votes to the majority's 45.

This definition was supported not only by the Alignment, the Communists, Shai, Meir Pa'il and Shulamit Aloni, but also by two coalition members, Ben-Zion Rubin (NRP) and Akiya Nof (Democratic Movement).

Pa'il suggested a reason for the

coalition's insistence on its definition, which seems to be at odds with the bill's aim of protecting privacy. He said it would enable the police and security personnel to tap and tape conversations without having to follow the bothersome procedures set forth in the law.

Law Committee chairman David Glass, who presented the bill for its second reading, granted that the critics of the committee's definition had a point. But he said that if the stricter definition were adopted numerous exceptions would have to be specified.

Article 13 of the law provides that information obtained by eavesdropping forbidden shall be inadmissible as evidence in the courts.

The law also authorizes the prime minister, with the approval of a joint committee of the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee and the Law Committee, to issue regulations governing the manufacture, sale, import, distribution, and possession of appliances that can be used for eavesdropping.

If the police find it necessary to tap wires, they will require a court order; the security agencies will require a permit from the prime minister or the minister of defence.

ARABIC NEWSPAPER 'AL-TALI'A' BANNED LEGITIMATELY

Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 28 Jun 79 p 5

[Article by Doris Lankin]

[Text]

In the Supreme Court sitting as the High Court of Justice Before Justices Shamgar, Bechor and Barak. Petitioners: 1. "Al-tali'a." 2. Elias Butros Nusrallah. Respondents: Minister of Defence and others (H.C.619/78)

THE HIGH COURT of Justice discharged an order nisi calling on the minister of defence and the military governor of Judea and Samaria to show cause why the weekly newspaper "Al-tali'a" should not be distributed in Judea and Samaria.

"Al-tali'a," the first petitioner, is a weekly published by licence in Jerusalem and owned by Elias Butros Nusrallah, the second petitioner.

Under an order published by the military government in July, 1967, no newspaper may be imported into the administered territories and distributed there without a permit from the military governor.

In March, 1978, the petitioners applied for such a permit, but their application was rejected out of hand by the military governor. The petitioners thereupon petitioned the High Court of Justice, claiming that the rejection was arbitrary and discriminatory, in view of the fact that other Arabic newspapers published in Jerusalem are circulated, by permission of the military governor, in Judea and Samaria.

They were granted an order nisi.

In their next appearance before the court, the respondents explained that the fundamental interest of the

military government in Judea and Samaria, and its proper administration of these territories, demanded that circulation of the newspaper in question be banned. The respondents explained that "Al-tali'a" is the mouthpiece of the Communist Party, which operates unlawfully in Judea and Samaria after being outlawed by the Jordanian government.

The Communist Party, the respondents said, engaged in incitement and sabotage against the military government, and, through its Palestine National Front, commits acts of terror and murder.

Furthermore, the respondents alleged, the editor of the newspaper is the head of the outlawed Communist Party in Judea and Samaria and responsible for its publications there.

Because of these facts, the respondents explained, they had distinguished between "Al-tali'a" and other Arabic newspapers published in Jerusalem. Although some of these other newspapers also adopt an extreme political line against Israel and in favour of the PLO and the establishment of a Palestinian State, and although the military government nevertheless permits them to be circulated in Judea and Samaria, "Al-tali'a" went further than they in its attacks on the military government. It also encouraged and incited the local population to violence and resistance.

E. Khoury appeared for the petitioners and R. Yarak, assistant state attorney, for the respondents. JUSTICE SHAMGAR, who delivered

the judgement of the High Court of Justice, said that as the petition concerned the importation and distribution of a periodical in the territories controlled by the military government, its fate should be decided against the background of the special laws applicable to those territories.

In accordance with these laws, he went on to explain in detail, the military government, after replacing the previous government which had, whether legally or illegally, ruled over Judea and Samaria until then, assumed the supreme authority in these territories, including responsibility for public order, proper administration and the welfare of the inhabitants (see also H. C. 507/72, 1 P.D. 27/236, and Oppenheim on International Law, 7th ed. vol. II p. 437).

This duty and responsibility, he said, in accordance with the unanimous opinion of all the experts on international law, vests the military government with, among other things, the right to prohibit political activities and to limit, and even ban, political publications (see FM 27-10, Dept. of the (American) Army Field Manual, the Law of Land Warfare, July 1956, par. 377; and von Galen on "The Occupation of Enemy Territory," p. 139).

In the words of Professor von Galen, of the U.S., he continued, "control of the press in occupied territory constitutes one of the more important duties assumed by a new occupant. Most...military manuals permit severe restrictions on the freedom of the press, suspension or closing of newspapers, and even imprisonment of journalists."

According to the British Army Manual (edited by Professor Lauterpacht), "existing press laws need not be respected. The publication of newspapers may be prohibited, or may be permitted subject to restrictions. The circulation of newspapers issued in unoccupied parts of the country and in neutral countries may be stopped."

It would appear, continued Justice Shamgar, that the Israeli military government has not wielded the rights vested in it by international law to their full and draconic extent; it has been sought, on the contrary, to

exercise restraint and confine itself, as far as possible, to only such measures as are absolutely essential for preserving the safety and welfare of the public, while giving expression, in fact as well as in theory, to the concept of "rule of law" in its substantive sense (see also Israel Yearbook of Human Rights, vol.I, The Observance of International Law in the Administered Territories, p. 266).

As to the merits of the present petition, Justice Shamgar held, the High Court had examined them and the respondents' exercise of their powers in accordance with the same criteria it uses when examining the acts or omissions of any other arm of the executive. The High Court had also taken into account, of course, those special duties and responsibilities, as set out above, which devolve on a military government.

AN EXAMINATION of the excerpts from "Al-tail'a" that the respondents had submitted to the court, he continued, did not reveal anything of a particularly inciting nature in them, or that the hostile criticism exceeds in tone or content that found in other Arabic-language newspapers, whose circulation is permitted in the administered territories.

As he could see no reason for discriminating between equals and forbidding to one what is permitted another, he could find no cause on these grounds, held Justice Shamgar for banning the importation of "Al-tail'a" into the territories. He added that if the respondents had seen fit, because of the special conditions in the area and of the potential danger to public security, to ban the circulation of all hostile newspapers, then he would have examined the present petition according to different criteria. But if they permit the circulation of some hostile newspapers, then he could see no reason for banning the circulation of the first petitioner only because of the hostile nature of the material published in it.

THE RESPONDENTS, Justice Shamgar went on to note, had refused permission to distribute their

paper for another reason: they alleged that the editor of the paper is a member of the highest hierarchy of the illegal Communist Party. This allegation, however, had not been substantiated and therefore could not be deemed a valid cause for banning circulation of the paper.

On the other hand, the allegation that the petitioners' newspaper served as a mouthpiece for the illegal, underground Communist Party did provide good cause for banning it from Judea and Samaria, he said.

For while the formal outlawing of the Communist Party during Jordanian rule was not a decisive factor — it would not be reasonable or just to prohibit everything prohibited by Jordan — the respondents had produced sufficient evidence to show that the political organization behind "Al-tali'a" was involved in acts of

violence against the military government.

The High Court could not, therefore, order the authorities responsible for public security in the area to permit the circulation of this organization's mouthpiece. For this reason only, the order nisi should be discharged.

Justice Barak concurred with Justice Shamgar. Justice Bechor, in concurring that the order nisi should be discharged, said that he was doing so on the grounds that the first petitioner was the organ of a party whose hostile activities were aimed against the administration, and that he saw no cause for expressing any opinion on the other reasons submitted by the respondents, which had been dismissed by Justice Shamgar.

Order nisi discharged with IL1,000 costs.

Judgement given on May 28, 1979.

CSO: 4820

PROBLEMS IN INTEGRATING SOVIET IMMIGRANTS ANALYZED

Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 6 Jul 79 p 8

[Article by David Krivine]

[Text]

IMMIGRANTS during the 1970s have been on the whole successfully absorbed. They are satisfied with their life in Israel, their social contacts, their jobs, even their apartments.

But there is one important exception - Jews from the eastern periphery of the Soviet Union (the Caucasus and trans-Caspian zones). They are much less content than the rest, and their integration into Israeli society has proved to be difficult and complex.

All the above information is contained in a detailed survey just released by the Immigrant Absorption Ministry, called "The Integration of Immigrants 1978." It follows an equally lengthy study prepared by the Hebrew University about those who did not immigrate - the drop-outs (reported on in *The Jerusalem Post* on June 22).

The statistics about immigration are illuminating in that they reflect the differences between settlers from the Soviet Union and the West. Broadly speaking there is no great contrast between the attitude of Western Jews and those whom the report calls "European Russians." But it is another thing with the "East Russians" (Georgians and Bukharans). They stand out in the tables as an exception to almost every rule.

MORE THAN half of all the new arrivals last year (53 per cent) were women. The number of bachelors and spinsters was roughly even, but the following figures are telling:

1977	Men	Women
Widow(er)s	237	1,321
Divorce(e)s	302	504
1978		
Widow(er)s	316	1,499
Divorce(e)s	346	642

More than one in 10 (12 per cent) of the settlers were 65 or over.

Moaning and groaning is common among new immigrants, anyone can testify to that. But it appears that those with complaints are not the majority. According to the report two-thirds expressed themselves at the end of their first year as "satisfied" with their settlement in Israel. After three years the figure was 75-80 per cent. (The proportion varies according to the year of arrival.) "Will you stay in Israel?" Some 85-90 per cent said yes. "If you could turn the clock back, would you still decide to immigrate?" Some 75-80 per cent were sure they would.

They are satisfied, strange to say, with their accommodation - those that have a permanent home. And practically everyone gets a place of his own sooner or later, as the following figures show (percentage in permanent housing).

Period after immigration	Date of immigration		
	1970	1975	1977
Two months	41	13	11
One year	77	56	60
Three years	91	89	
Five years	96		

Over 70 per cent are satisfied with

their social life. The longer they stay, the more adjusted they become. More than three-quarters are pleased with their jobs. Most surprising of all, 57 per cent described themselves as satisfied with their living standards.

The greatest displeasure is with themselves: only 31 per cent were content with their progress in the Hebrew language. After three years in the country, the figure was no more than 43 per cent. The report observes that the greatest progress is made during the first year, presumably when the newcomers attend Hebrew courses. After that they tend to get stuck, showing little progress in the following two years.

THOSE WHO settle most easily are people from the West, chiefly (it appears) because they have the least adjustment to make. Israel's society and economy are based on the Western pattern. Moreover nearly all the Westerners have visited Israel once or more before immigrating. None of the Russians had that privilege.

Western immigrants are also the most Israel-oriented, given that they made the decision to leave a comfortable homeland in the free world, and carve out a new life in Israel.

Three-quarters of the Westerners had a Jewish education of some sort, as against a mere 20 per cent of the Soviet residents. Generally the former show a higher degree of contentment. The great majority (almost as many as the Russians) intend to stay; though not so many are ready to cut their links with their countries of origin.

To be fair, it must be pointed out that in most tables the report compares "potential immigrants" with Russians. Potential immigrants (PI's) are, as the term indicates, settlers who have not finally made up their mind. All of them, practically, are Westerners — but not all Westerners are PI's. It is therefore not entirely unexpected that when asked, after their first year in the land, "Do you feel Israeli?" a meagre 16 per cent of the PI's said yes, whereas the figure for Soviet immigrants was 38 per cent.

On the other hand after three years the PI's are surely more than just "potential," especially since 80 per cent of them state that they intend to

stay. Yet the proportion who "feel Israeli" is still only 23 per cent, as against (by then) 52 per cent of the Russians.

Most of the PI's (61 per cent) say that their income suffices, but three-quarters say they are earning less than they did abroad. Here the comparison with the Russians is striking. (I am talking of the European Russians, the Eastern Russians I shall come to later.) They find their living standards high in Israel (54 per cent) or equal (20 per cent).

A check was made of consumer durables. The following is their distribution in 1975, after three years in the country:

	European Russians	Eastern Russians	Settled Israelis
			(1977)
Washing-machine	88	80	74
Car	34	11	29
Recorder	30	18	32
Phone	28	11	58

THIS brings us to the special problem of the Eastern Russians. They are the most dispirited among the immigrants, because in their view their living standards have dropped. The reason is that they have no marketable skills, so they find themselves in underpaid, marginal, manual occupations. Only 22 per cent are satisfied with their wages, as against 59 per cent of the European Russians. The Absorption Ministry complains in its report that the Employment Service does not do enough to train them, so that they can graduate to better-paid jobs.

How did they manage in the Soviet Union? One hears that they were engaged in petty trade. Inhabiting rural, thinly populated provincial zones, their homes were more spacious. They now find their new flats cramped, especially as they are prone to large families.

The starkest problem is with the children, and here the report makes grim reading. Adjusting to life at school is always a challenge; in a new country it can be an ordeal. Even the European Russians find it hard. There is the language problem, which is a barrier to understanding the lessons and mixing with the class.

The English-speaking element come out best, because the

stereotype attitudes in Israel are similar to their own. The European Russians have the advantage that their image is a favourable one. They are looked up to and admired, which helps them overcome the obstacles to integration.

But the East Russian children have acquired a negative image. Added to everything else, this makes their task of coping with school life unaided almost impossible. The culture gap is prohibitive. The children have not learned how to write even in their native tongue, whether Russian or Georgian; so their thinking processes are undeveloped (I am quoting the report). The problem is so acute that one group of investigators recommended they be taught their parents' language as well as Hebrew.

Their behaviour patterns are outlandish and their hygiene often deficient, which makes the local children reject them. Their families are of little help. They do not mix with outsiders. Only 11 per cent of them can read and write Hebrew after three years. The number having regular social relations with other elements in the population is dismally small — 5 to 7 per cent.

The Absorption Ministry undertakes a wide variety of activities to help the East Russians adjust. It supplies special language teachers in the kindergartens, ulpanim for juveniles, extra tuition after school hours, supplementary courses during the long vacation. It organizes the

children into youth clubs. It mobilizes Pupils' Councils to help immigrants with their homework.

One theme is to stimulate rapport with ~~peers~~ ^{classmates} through outings, parties and folklore evenings. Another theme is to combine displays of Jewish-Israeli culture with displays of their own culture (brought from their country of origin), so as to ease assimilation.

SOCIAL WORKERS spend as much as 16 hours a week per family inside the home, assisting the child to find his footing. They convey habits of learning, promote a positive attitude towards the school, help the family with their Hebrew, interest the parents in their child's education, improve hygiene and child handling, encourage the use of the social services, foster relations with neighbours.

An important task is to develop the sense of identification with Judaism and Israel. This applies to young immigrants from all over the USSR, who were systematically de-Judaized under the Communist regime.

It is work of the first importance. The Absorption Ministry does not have the money to supply the necessary intensive social aid on a continuing basis to all the disadvantaged families. Let us hope that the budget provided for this particular service is not cut — however important the national economy drive.

COMPENSATION TO NICARAGUA FOR BREAKING PROCUREMENT DEAL

Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 17 Jul 79 p 1 TA

[Article by Ze'ev Schiff]

[Text] Israel will have to repay several million dollars to Nicaragua (plus compensation), for having canceled arms agreements with it, even though these agreements were signed before the civil war broke out in Nicaragua. Despite the cancellation of this transaction the defense establishment intends to broaden its efforts to sign arms deals in various places, according to political circumstances. As had been reported, the government, in canceling the last agreement with Nicaragua, was confronted with the fact that such a unilateral cancellation will require Israel to make repayment, plus compensation.

In reply to a question on whether the cancellation of the procurement agreement with Nicaragua will result in a reassessment of future arms deals, Deputy Defense Minister Mordechai Zippori said that Israel would continue with arms sales as in the past, deciding on each transaction in accordance with the relevant political circumstances. According to Mr Zippori, these arms deals are of paramount defense importance. Through them the defense-industrial establishment can be expanded and investments made in developing these industries. This also makes it possible to maintain reserves of ammunition and other equipment for emergencies, as well as reducing the cost of material purchased by the IDF.

The deputy defense minister said that from the economic aspect it must not be forgotten that at least 40,000 families are directly involved in defense industries, with many more hundreds of families associated with auxiliary industries. It should be remembered, he said, that despite what has happened with Nicaragua, Israel has managed, on more than one occasion, thanks to its defense contacts, to develop constructive political links with various countries.

CSO: 4805

BRIEFS

ARAB LABOR DECLINE--A decline in the number of workers from the territories employed in Israel was reported in May, mainly in areas that had employed workers from the al-Arish area. Through the labor bureaus, 48,020 workers from the territories were reported in comparison with 51,828 in April. In the construction field, 14,456 were listed, 19,242 were reported working in industry, 5,859 in agriculture and 8,472 in public services. [Text] [Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1415 GMT 7 Jun 79 TA]

TRADE UNION TIES WITH ZAIRE--Zaire's trade unions have resumed ties with the Histadrut--ties which were cut in the Yom Kippur war. This was revealed this evening by Histadrut Secretary General Yeruham Meshel and his colleague from Zaire, (Mugwa Kamugwo), who has ended a visit to Israel. The guest from Zaire said that the resumption of ties with the Histadrut is a step toward the resumption of diplomatic relations with Israel. He said that the step had been taken with the approval of the prime minister of Zaire, who took courses in Israel at the Histadrut's Afro-Asian Institute about 10 years ago. Our correspondent Asher Schwartz points out that with the resumption of ties the Histadrut will send an urgent cargo of medical supplies to Zaire. [Text] [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 13 Jul 79 TA]

ARAB BIRTHRATE HIGHER--The birthrate among the Arabs of the territories--Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip--is double that of Israel. Last year there were 47 births for every 1,000 inhabitants of these territories in contrast to 24 for every 1,000 inhabitants of the state of Israel. The ITIM correspondent in Judea and Samaria reports that the number of inhabitants of the territories is 1 million 2,000,700 [as received] of whom are in Judea and Samaria and the rest in the Gaza Strip. In contrast to this, the Jewish population living in the territories is still tiny and numbers about 20,000, the greater part living in 53 settlements including Nahal footholds in Judea and Samaria. [Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0730 GMT 14 Jun 79 TA]

AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIES EXPORTS--The Israeli aircraft industries has exported goods worth about \$311 million in fiscal year 1978/1979, as opposed to

\$235 million the year before. The aircraft industries has signed contracts to export \$500 million in products. The aircraft industries' sales turnover for fiscal year 1978/1979 reached 10.1 billion Israeli pounds, compared with 5.8 billion the previous year. Overall production reached 11 billion pounds as compared with 6.4 billion the year before. [Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 14 Jun 79 TA]

SETTLEMENTS CIVILIANIZED--Two Nahal [combatant pioneering youth] settlements beyond the green line were civilianized last year but this fact was not publicized on instructions from a higher authority. The settlements in question are Morag near Khan Yunus and Ro'i in the Dan Valley. This was reported by the representatives of the agricultural union in a news conference in Tel Aviv. They accused the government of not doing enough for the development of settlement in Eretz Yisra'el and of not allocating sufficient funds and resources for settlement. The speakers also said that the agricultural union is planning to set up three industrial villages in the Galilee Segev area in the coming year. [Text] [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 17 Jul 79 TA]

NO COOPERATION IN RESCUE--Israel did not propose cooperation to Egypt concerning the rescue of the hostages in the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara and Egypt did not appeal to Israel on this matter. As far as can be seen, it was agreed in internal consultations in Israel that there was no point in offering Israeli aid to Egypt since Egypt might be insulted by the assumption embodied in such an offer that Egypt is incapable of coping with the problem on its own. Last night it was impossible to get any confirmation from Jerusalem that there were internal consultations on this matter between the offices of the prime minister and the minister of defense. [Text] [Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 15 Jul 79 p 1 TA]

COMMENTS ON TERRORIST ATTACK--Minister Yosef Burg says that the terrorist attack in Ankara confirms our position that the terrorist organizations threaten all nations and all religions throughout the world. There is no doubt that international recognition of the terrorists, like that granted by the Socialist International, encourages terror. Minister Burg stated that the attack in Ankara is an attack against those who seek peace in our area and the world must learn a lesson. [Text] [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 13 Jul 79 TA]

PUBLIC CALL-UP EXERCISE--IDF's general headquarters announces that a public call-up exercise is beginning now. Reservists of the units whose code names will be cited now are immediately to report to the meeting place or directly to their unit. The following are the code names of the units called up for the exercise: Helqa Tova [a good plot], Hatimat Seva [a trace of old age], Shevet Sofrim [writers' rod], Perot Yeveshim [dry fruits], Mesheq Bayit [household], Asefat Hanivharim [the elected council], Lehem Hitim [wheat bread], Ben Tmuta [mortal], Medalyat Nitzahon [victory medal], Menof Yad [hand lever]. The order is signed by Maj Gen Yequti'el Adam, the deputy chief of staff, in his capacity as an enumerator [poqed] according to security service law tashyat--1959 and by his authority as an enumerator according to emergency regulations, registration and mobilization of equipment, of tashyaz--1956--and on the occasion of IDF's exercise being held now. [All of the above is then read again] [Text] [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 17 Jul 79 TA]

ONE-MAN PARTY PLATFORM--Today, MK Asaf presented to correspondents in Tel Aviv the principles of the movement he established, called Ya'ad [destination, target or goal]. He claims that there are about 2,500 members in the movement: Arabs, Jews and Druze. He said that his movement will focus on the areas of social distress and on economic housing and education matters as well as deepening the ties with the motherland, Aliyah, absorption and returning emigrants from Israel. As for matters of peace and security, Ya'ad advocates a territorial compromise while guaranteeing Israel's security. [Text] [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 15 Jul 79 TA]

SUPREME COURT APPOINTEE--Dr Moshe Beisky, on the bench since 1960 and a Tel Aviv District Court judge since 1968, yesterday was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court at a ceremony held at Beit Hanassi in Jerusalem. Justice Minister Shmuel Tamir said at the ceremony that his ministry would soon initiate legislation freeing the Supreme Court from the burden of hearing prisoners' appeals. Instead, this duty will pass to special committees headed by District Court judges. Tamir said small claims courts now operating in Tel Aviv would also be opened in Jerusalem, Beersheba and Haifa. This, he said, would give the public faster justice and relieve the burden on the magistrates courts. [Text] [Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 3 Jul 79 p 3]

'SLEEP' A BREATHSTOPPER--Haifa (Itim)--Thousands of Israeli men stop breathing while they sleep, research carried out at the Technion medical school shows. The researchers see a link between this pathological phenomenon and the fact that more men than women suffer heart attacks. The illness, which has been observed only in a small number of isolated instances elsewhere, has now been confirmed for the first time in Israel as occurring in 0.5 percent of the male population over the age of 20, researcher Dr Peretz Lavie told the Army Radio yesterday. He said tests on men complaining they slept either too much or too little showed that many of them stopped breathing up to 700 times a night. The respiratory lapses lasted between 30 and 90 seconds. An individual who woke up every time this happened to renew his breathing would not remember waking up, but would have slept only an hour and a half out of eight hours' "sleep." [Text] [Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 26 Jun 79 p 2]

SCHOOL CHARGES--Parents of secondary school pupils next year will pay up to IL732 in service charges to local authorities and schools, the Education Ministry has announced. Pupils will each pay up to IL432 for textbooks and photocopying services, up to IL96 for notebooks and writing implements, and up to IL54 for dental health services. Schools will be allowed to charge IL150 annually for "parents contributions." These funds, a ministry spokesman explained, are for purchasing school equipment and for a general fund to subsidize class trips and parties. The ministry announced yesterday that no secondary schools will be allowed to charge fees for registration, tuition, or report cards. In consultations with parents committees, schools can charge up to IL 1,000 for instruction beyond the prescribed curriculum. [Text] [Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 29 Jun 79 p 3]

STUDY OF PRESS' ROLE IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT REVIEWED

Amman AL-RAY in Arabic 5 May 79 p 6

[Article: "Exciting Results From the Study of the Press's Role in National Development; The Jordanian Press is "City Oriented" and it Widens the Gap Between the Cities and the Rural Areas"]

[Text] Recently a study entitled "The Media and National Development--the Role of the Daily Newspapers in National Development" was issued by the economic bureau from the royal scientific society.

The study, as mentioned in the preface written by Dr Basam al-Sakat, director of the economics department in the society, aimed at determining the role which the daily newspapers play in national development since the press is one of the main media elements that comes from the private sector.

The preface said that the media is considered a fait accompli in all societies since it represents technological development and scientific progress. Thus it is a necessity of life with respect to societies in developing states because it is a means for filling the gaps in information and knowledge which separates societies that preceded it on the course of civilization and social progress.

The study said that it appears from its results that the contribution of the daily press to national development was meager and that the daily press was putting emphasis on national development on a seasonal basis.

The study also dealt in a briefer form with "glances at the progress of the media in Jordan and understanding this media" explaining that understanding the media is as old as creation and this is based fundamentally on continuing contact. The study gave an historical explanation to crystallize the importance of the media in the development of news reporting beginning from the Sumerians in 3200 B.C. up to the present time.

The study discussed the duties of the Jordanian Ministry of Information and its aims as well as discussing the history of the Jordanian press. The study emphasized in its statement that the press in Jordan is linked by two

sides of the river, eastern and western. It explained the history of the press in the eastern river since the newspaper AL-HAQQ YU'ALWI which was under the editorial supervision of the late prince 'Abd Allah bin al-Hussein until the papers of today.

The study arrived at a definition of the daily press's role in national development in Jordan. It said that freedom of expression is protected in the Jordanian constitution. However, Article 63 of the press law and the Publication Law Nr. 33 of 1973 limited the freedom of the press in a clear manner--where it is possible by means of this article to stop any newspaper from being published or to withdraw its license if it has violated the law.

The study claimed that the Jordanian press--the printed word--has helped to widen the gap of cultural disparity between the rural areas and the cities instead of helping to narrow this gap. That is the percentage of illiterates who are over the age of 12 amounts to approximately 30 percent of the total population in Jordan. Therefore those who benefit from the printed word are that part of the population which is learned. The press is not communicating to all segments of the population, rather that part which is called the cultural leadership who for the most part live in the cities.

The study furnished figures based on the estimates of newspaper owners where it showed that all the copies that are printed daily from the Jordanian press amount to 98,000. If these copies were distributed across the number of local inhabitants there would be 49 copies per 1,000 persons daily. This number is considered excellent with respect to other developing states. This number is many times that of 1960 since the number then was 18 copies per 1,000 persons daily.

The study said that 70 percent of the papers that are published daily are distributed in the province of Amman in which 56 percent of the inhabitants of the country live. Despite this the average distribution to every 1,000 persons does not exceed more than 60 copies daily in Amman. In contrast to this and despite the fact that the number of inhabitants in the Ma'an province is 2.6 percent of all the inhabitants in Jordan and that only 5 percent of all the papers which are published daily are distributed in Ma'an and more specifically in the city of al-'Aqaba, nevertheless the average distribution to every 1,000 persons has reached 92 copies daily.

It is evident that the newspaper distribution in the provinces comes to approximately the following: Amman 70 percent, Irbid 20 percent, Ma'an 5 percent, al-Balqa' 4 percent, and al-Karak 1 percent. This is based on the estimates of owners of newspapers and the estimates of the economics bureau of the royal society.

The study, in its analysis of the role of the Jordanian press, gave in a quantitative manner a content analysis. Therefore this type of analysis answers "what" the press articles contain since it is possible to give numbers. Afterwards these numbers "on an area basis" were given a qualitative analysis.

Four different periods were chosen for the purposes of the study. They were: from May 31-June 5, 1976, the date of the convening of the development conference for the five year plan; from May 31-June 5, 1977, the first week one year after convening the conference; from July 1-July 6, 1977, a random week; and from Sept. 1-Sept. 7, 1977, another random week.

The study also dealt with area distributions and the number of articles in the periods that were studied. It is evident that the number of articles in the first period were approximately 143; the second period 101; the third period 185 and the fourth period 34. National development was divided into economic and social development. It was noticed that social development was given a meager place among the articles which were published in the daily papers during the period studied, and even in the fourth period no news was given about this topic.

As for economic development, it is evident that the news in local papers about economic activities differs in its distribution between one period and another. The sections on foreign trade, administration, finance and banking did not give it any mention in the daily papers in the fourth period of the study.

It was noticed also that the agricultural and service sections as opposed to economic activities drew more attention with respect to the number of articles in the daily papers during the period under study.

It is also clear that the press coverage of the provinces has been favored with respect to this evaluation which revealed that Amman and Irbid have had the most press articles. In contrast, the press's interest in al-Karak was very slight.

The study revealed that most of the articles took the form of news items through the Jordanian news agency, the percentage of reports being 14.5 percent of the articles, press interviews 7 percent, if we take into consideration that the total of articles which appeared during the period under study was 364.

It was evident that the editorial board of the daily papers contributed or shared an opinion with respect to 5 percent of the articles which were counted during the period studied and this appears to be the peak participation of the editorial board in expressing its opinions on matters which are related to national development. It did not appear from evaluating the subjects that there was any important result because any negative evaluation was given a zero.

The study showed that the first, second and third pages in the daily papers gave great importance to publishing news of national development. Likewise it was noted that pages 12 and 13 contained some articles and these were usually supplement to an article from the first pages.

With respect to placing a subject within the pages it appeared from the results of the study that the upper half and upper sides of the page enjoyed great importance with respect to the location of topics.

The study reached important results:

First, the Jordanian press is considered "city oriented" in its nature or to be exact "Amman oriented" because all the papers are published in Amman and Amman absorbs approximately 70 percent of the daily papers. This means that the Jordanian press addresses itself first to the cities and therefore helps in deepening the gap of cultural disparity between the segments of society instead of decreasing its severity.

Second, the Jordanian daily papers follow independent institutions. [sic] However it is entirely subject to the press and publication law of 1973 which limits the freedom of the press in expression and the participation of newspaper editors to 5 percent of the news on national development. This is nothing but proof that the newspaper owners are restrained in expressing their opinions.

Third, the press's participation in national development was meager only on occasions related to "national development," but considerable space nevertheless was devoted to covering news of "development." [sic]

Fourth, it was also noted from the results of the study that news of social development is supposed to receive the same share of press attention as that given for economic development. It was given a small part of the area allotted for development news--3.3 percent.

Five, finally it was noted that the number of subjects which were recorded during the period studied amounted to 364 news items, a relatively large number since it was measured in terms of the space allotted for this news. This showed the reliance of a large number of editors on news that the Jordanian news agency sends to them, usually at very little cost. This also showed that the number of reporters who are able to write investigative journalism on a reasonable level was few and limited. Their wages are not high. Therefore the study showed the necessity of elevating the profession of journalism in Jordan to a reasonable level, and setting up an institute for the press, whose center would be in the University of Jordan, to carry out the training of a large number of journalists who would be able to perform their tasks in the most complete manner.

9311

CSO: 4802

DESCRIPTION OF 1979 LICENSE PLATES

Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 4 May 79 p 2

[Article: "The Law for 1979 License Plates; Determining Their Types, Colors and Measurements"]

[Text] The royal decree was issued consenting to the 1979 license plate law issued in accordance with the transportation law.

The law stipulates dividing the license plates into the following groups:

License plates for cars of the royal palaces designated to transport passengers are white and the letters and numbers are black with the phrase "royal palaces" in Arabic and in English.

License plates for cars belonging to the royal palaces designated not to carry passengers are white and the letters and numbers are black with Q.M. in Arabic and R.P. in English.

The license plate for the head of the senate's car is white and the letters and numbers are red. The plate has the word "senate" and the number "1" in Arabic and PAR in English.

The license plate for the president of the chamber of deputies' car is white and the letters and numbers are red with the phrase "chamber of deputies" in Arabic and PAR in English.

The license plate of the president of the national advisory council's car is white and the letters and numbers are red with the phrase "national advisory council" and the number "1" in Arabic and N.C.C. in English.

The license plates for the cars of the prime minister and the ministers are white and the letters and numbers are red with the word "government" in Arabic and English.

The license plates for government cars which includes cars belonging to the ministries and municipal and government agencies are red and the letters and numbers are white with the word "Jordan" in Arabic and English.

License plates for cars of the diplomatic and consular corps are white and yellow and the letters and numbers are black with an HD for the diplomatic corps and HQ for the consular corps in addition to the word "Jordan" in Arabic and English.

License plates for ceremonial cars are white and the letters and numbers are red with the word "ceremonial" and the number in Arabic.

License plates for hospitality cars are white and the letters and numbers are black. It will have the Jordanian flag with the word "hospitality" and the number in Arabic.

Private license plates are white and the letters and numbers are black with the word Jordan in Arabic and English.

Public license plates are green and the letters and numbers are white with the word Jordan in Arabic and English.

License plates for tourist cars are green and the letters and numbers are yellow with the word "Jordan" in Arabic and English.

License plated for cars of international organizations exempt from government regulations are blue and the letters and numbers are white with the word "Jordan" in Arabic and English.

License plates for temporary transit cars are yellow and the letters and numbers are black with the word "Jordan" in Arabic and English.

Trial license plates are white and the letters and numbers are red with the word "trial" in Arabic and English.

License plates for motorcycles are white and the letters and numbers are black with the word "Jordan" in Arabic and English.

The law also stipulates that the license plates be made with the numbers and letters stamped out. The numbers and words on the license plates are to be written in Arabic and English with the exception of motorcycles whose license numbers will be in Arabic only. The license plates will be made in three ways to conform with the different types of vehicles in the following manner:

The first type has a length of 435 mm and a width of 110 mm. The second type has a length of 340 mm and a width of 160 mm. The third type has a length of 240 mm and a width of 135 mm. The size of the numbers must be approximately the following: 32 x 72 mm for Arabic numbers on license plates of the first and second type, 25 x 40 mm for English numbers on the first type, 30 x 50 mm for English numbers on the second type and 20 x 30 mm for Arabic and English numbers assigned to the diplomatic and consular corps on license plates of the first type, 30 x 50 for Arabic and English

numbers assigned to the diplomatic and consular corps of the second type and 35 x 55 mm for Arabic numbers on plates of the third type and motorcycles.

The size of the words and letters must be approximately:

30 x 90 mm for the word "Jordan" in Arabic and English; 35 x 50 mm for the letters H.D. and H.Q. in Arabic and English; 40 x 90 mm for the words "Royal Palaces, government, hospitality"; 40 x 90 mm for the words "senate and chamber of deputies"; 40 x 90 mm for the letters I.N.C.C./PAR in English and 40 x 135 mm for the phrase "National Advisory Council" and the word "ceremonial."

The prime minister in accordance with the instructions of the minister of interior issued instructions to delineate the fees for the license plates.

9311

CSO: 4802

JORDAN

BRIEFS

DRINKING WATER--Amman, 3 Jul--Jordan and Iraq are studying the feasibility of a canal to drain water from the Euphrates to Jordan for drinking and irrigation purposes, Jordanian Premier Moudar Badran announced here. There had been meager crops because of poor rainfall in the last years, the Premier told the Jordanian National Advisory Council yesterday.--NAB/AFP [Text] [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 5 Jul 79 p 2]

JORDAN'S OCTOBER EXPORTS--The figures in the statistical report issued by the bureau of general statistics indicate that the value of Jordan's exports during last October came to 6 million dinars as compared with 4,200,000 dinars during the same period in 1977. The amount of imports in 1978 reached 39.33 million dinars as compared with 29.5 million dinars in 1977. The report said that industrial production of crude phosphate during last October reached 232,000 tons and production of cement 52,000 tons. [Text] [Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 7 May 79 p 3] 9311

HOUSING BANK DEPOSITS--Zuhayr al-Khury, chairman of the board and director general of the housing bank, explained that the housing bank deposits up to the end of April of the current year amounted to approximately 71.4 million dinars as compared with 61.6 million dinars at the end of 1978. That is an increase of approximately 10 million dinars. He said that this increase includes all kinds of deposits. This increase which resulted from savings account deposits amounted during the above mentioned time to approximately 3.7 million dinars. This was at a time when all the deposits of these accounts amounted to 22.2 million dinars. That is a ratio of 3 percent of all the bank deposits. These accounts revert to approximately 42,000 deposits which means that these amounts represent the true savings. As for the bank's investments, Mr Khury explained that all the loans which the bank granted during the present year and up to the end of April amounted to approximately 13 million dinars among which 4 million dinars are for individual loans and approximately 4 million dinars are for organizational and institutional loans and approximately 5 million dinars are for commercial loans. Concerning the extent of the arrangements for the borrowers to pay their loans, Mr Khury said that payment in installments has reached 100 percent. As for the other investments, he said that the bank contributed and is still contributing to a number of development projects in this country by means of its contributions of capital for these projects or by means of sending material support for them. Mr Khury mentioned in his discussion the gigantic building project which the bank is implementing in the al-Shamisani area along with the Ministry of the Interior and which came in response to an urgent request for economic development in Jordan. [Text] [Amman AL-RA'y in Arabic 12 May 79 p 2] 9311

CARTER SAID UNLIKELY TO GET JEWISH SUPPORT FOR SECOND TERM

Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 29 May 79 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "Israel and U.S. Elections"]

[Text] Even though Jimmy Carter, the present U.S. President, has realized for Israel what it has never dreamt of, observers say that the "Zionist machine" will obstruct his election to a second term. This theory is based on the concept that this President who has gotten more deeply involved than any other U.S. president in the Arab-Israeli problem may become a "danger" in his second term as president, considering that he is supposed to start a period free of the aspirations of a third term. Zionism has become accustomed to blackmailing every U.S. president in his first presidential term by virtue of the fact that almost all the U.S. presidents try to stay in the White House for a second term. This is why they have been, generally, agents of Zionism and subject to its demands. But since President Eisenhower, the Zionist mind has planned for obstructing the renewal for a second term through various means. This is why we saw President Kennedy fall assassinated a short time before the start of the battle for a second term--a term which he was certain to win. Then came Johnson, Kennedy's vice president, to complete the constitutional term and to win the election once, only to fall in the face of Nixon.

When Nixon won a second term, despite the Jewish boycott against him in the elections, we saw how the Zionists slaughtered him a short time after the renewal for his second term through the Watergate scandal. He was followed by Gerald Ford to a term similar to that of Johnson's until Jimmy Carter came and offered Israel the Egyptian gift.

We thus notice that the "Zionist state" inside the United States opposes renewal for any U.S. president and makes him lose the election if it can or assassinates him physically or morally if he wins.

In view of this, we are supposed to ask: Why does Zionism do this to the U.S. presidents, even though they have all competed and continue to compete to support it and to give it more attention than any U.S. state?

Most probably, Israel is well aware that these presidents who succumb to its pressures in the first term try to evade it in their second term, i.e. they try to ~~be~~ Americans and presidents of the United States, seeking and working for the interests of their country. This is why they view, essentially, the Middle East issue from a perspective different to a degree from the Israeli perspective. Therefore, no U.S. president free of the pressures of seeking a second term can approach and deal with the Arabs in the manner that we see without (being broken).

Since the experience of President Eisenhower, when the Zionist forces were less influential, plans have been made to get firm control of the U.S. centers of power, particularly through establishing a strategic alliance with the Pentagon, the CIA, Wall Street and the various sectors of the information media. This is where the theory arises that U.S. President Carter, who has begun his campaign to renew his presidency for a second term, will face Zionist opposition to his stay in the White House after 1980 for fear that he may act in a free and uncontrolled manner.

This is why it seems that Israel is trying to exploit the remaining period of Carter's term in the most extensive manner to withdraw the biggest financial and military aid possible, in addition to the absolute support given to its goals in the peace treaty with Egypt. In this context also, Israel is preparing to deal the major blow to the northern and eastern front, beginning with the stage of preparation in Lebanon, as is the case at present. These American times are precious times for Israel to take another leap in the direction of the Euphrates, now that Egypt's ruler has already handed Israel the keys to the Nile.

8494

CSO: 4802

DEVELOPMENT, GOALS OF PALESTINIAN TEACHERS FEDERATION DISCUSSED

Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 28 May 79 p 4

[Interview with Rafiq Shafiq Qablawi, secretary of the Palestinian Teachers Federation, by Akram al-Shuqayri: "Pros and Cons of General Federation of Palestinian Teachers; Task of Federation Is To Care for Its Members' Interests and To Organize Them Vocationally; Federation's Magazine Will Be Re-published; Study on Social Security for Members"]

[Excerpt] We have conducted this interview with Rafiq Shafiq Qablawi, the secretary of the Federation of Palestinian Teachers--Kuwait Branch, so that we may familiarize ourselves with the foundation, goals and future aspirations of the teachers federation.

First Beginnings

[Question] When was the General Federation of Palestinian Teachers founded and how was the idea of its formation born?

[Answer] After the June 1967 war and after the Palestinian and Arab masses generally were stunned by the results of the war, the Palestinian revolution--which had been blockaded for 2 years--began to confront the Zionist enemy to prevent him from imposing capitulation on the Arab nation and to prove to all that the will for struggle and liberation, if present, can achieve victory.

After June, the intentions and goals of the UNRWA became clearer, and the UNRWA started to prohibit teaching of the books banned by the Zionist authorities, escalated its persecution of the teachers, and made numerous attempts to divide the teachers' ranks and to impose hard working conditions on them. The teachers did not succumb to those pressures and those oppressive measures. They organized an initial reaction and staged a limited strike when all the UNRWA teachers in Jordan stopped working for 2 days (14 and 15 May 1969). Thus, the federation was able to impose its control and to run matters. The teachers in Jordan then elected their representatives to lead the teachers' struggle in UNRWA schools.

This is when the thinking to establish a federation of Palestinian teachers started. Meanwhile-- and under the shadows of the revolution's rifles when the doors of hope were opened wide for the masses to organize their ranks --the Popular Organization Department of the PLO initiated its efforts to establish a general federation of Palestinian teachers. On 1 August 1969, a preparatory committee was formed and this committee drew up the federation's constitution and bylaws. On 16 August 1969, a delegation representing the General Federation of Palestinian Teachers participated in the sixth conference of Arab teachers which was held in Alexandria. The Confederation of Arab Teachers issued a resolution considering the General Federation of Palestinian Teachers the sole popular organization representing the Palestinian teachers wherever they may exist and speaking on their behalf and that of the federation was considered a full member of the confederation.

[Question] What are the bodies operating within the federation?

[Answer] There are several bodies, including the legislative bodies which consist of:

1. The General Congress: It is the federation's highest legislative authority and it consists of delegates elected by the federation branches at the rate of one representative per 200 teachers. The General Congress is the authority that elects the General Secretariat and the Federation Council. It is convened every 4 years and may be summoned to hold emergency sessions.
2. The Regional Congress: It is the highest legislative authority of a branch. It consists of delegates elected from the various areas of a branch according to the number of members enrolled in each area. This Regional Congress elects a branch's Executive Committee and is convened once every 2 years. It may be summoned to hold special sessions.
3. The Federation Council: It is an intermediary body between the General Congress and the General Secretariat. It consists of the members of the General Secretariat, two members representing the occupied territories and 22 members elected by the General Congress. The task of this council is to follow up implementation of the plan and general policy drawn up by the General Congress.

The executive bodies consist of:

1. The federation's General Secretariat which is elected by the General Congress.
2. The branch Executive Committee.
3. An area committee.
4. A unit committee.

Efforts To Attract Teachers

[Question] What are the services offered by the federation to its members and to the Palestinian revolution?

[Answer] You can notice from the goals that I have mentioned that the federation's work is more political than vocational. The teachers federation, like the other Palestinian federations, is exerting efforts to organize the Palestinian people to stand with their revolution and its just struggle against the settlement-oriented Zionist colonization. Through organizing the people, the federation offers the revolution the services that it needs. These services differ from country to country. In the frontline states, namely Syria, Jordan and Lebanon, the teachers take part in the armed struggle like the other sons of the Palestinian people. In the regions supporting the Palestinian revolution, the backing is political and financial.

[Question] I understand from this that there are federations similar to this federation?

[Answer] As we have already pointed out, the PLO's Popular Organization Department organizes all the Palestinian people's members in vocational organizations. Thus, we find that there are federations for each of the following groups: The doctors, pharmacists, engineers, workers, lawyers, farmers, women, writers and journalists, students and artists.

Polarization and Development Plans

[Question] What is the number of members enrolled in the federation?

[Answer] The number of members enrolled in the federation is 3,500. The number of those with confirmed membership who had the right to take part in the latest elections was 1,748 members.

[Question] Does the federation organize meetings among its members? Does it organize get-acquainted parties for teachers in Kuwait and what is the goal of such meetings?

[Answer] The federation organizes meetings and gives parties for its members every now and then. The aim of such meetings and parties is for the teachers to get acquainted with each other and to discuss the revolution's and the federation's affairs.

[Question] Does the federation have a plan to attract the largest number of teachers possible, and what is this plan?

[Answer] The third Regional Congress held in Kuwait in the period from 8 April 1979 to 10 April 1979 drew up a complete plan for the membership, organization, information, culture, educational affairs and social affairs

committees. If these committees work to implement the well-studied plans approved by the Regional Congress, then they will be able to attract the largest number of teachers. These plans call, for example, for opening a general club for a federation's branch, for reviving the Social Security Fund and for providing special lessons for Palestinian students, in addition to studying the possibility of writing a series of children's stories, writing a study of the history and geography of Palestine in a modern educational way, organizing educational contests, issuing a monthly publication by the branch, calling for political, intellectual and unionist seminars, holding an annual culture and art exhibition, holding unionist courses to develop unionist awareness, developing the library of the federation's branch, exchanging visits with the teachers federations of the fraternal and friendly countries, exerting efforts to disseminate the studies and theses prepared by Palestinian teachers and making use of them to serve the Palestinian cause. All the abovementioned constitutes a part of the plans drawn up to develop the branch and to attract the Palestinian teacher. We hope, rather we will try with all our efforts to implement these plans.

[Question] The Federation of Palestinian Teachers issues a monthly magazine called RISALATUNA [Our Message]. When was this magazine published and what is its goal?

[Answer] The General Federation of Palestinian Teachers--the Kuwait Branch--started the publication of RISALATUNA 5 years ago in good print. The aim of the magazine was to disseminate the news of the revolution and of the General Federation of Palestinian Teachers at the level of the branch, the General Secretariat and the other branches. The magazine was also interested in political analyses and cultural articles so as to give the members an idea of what was happening within the framework of the revolution and the federation.

[Question] Why did the federation stop publishing the magazine, and are there efforts to resume its publication?

[Answer] The magazine stopped appearing at the end of 1976 for reasons that cannot be mentioned here. The current committee will resume its monthly publication, either printed or stenciled.

Point Against Federation

[Question] The federation is blamed for failing to offer its members any service, except for guaranteeing the automobile club card [sic] if one of the teachers wishes to travel. Is this true and what are the obstacles that prevent the federation from offering more services?

[Answer] In addition to guaranteeing the automobile club card, the federation has also guaranteed its members at the Saudi Embassy. We are now trying to guarantee the members at the Jordanian Embassy and we are ready to offer any service demanded by the members.

[Question] What are the guarantees for the member in case he retires or becomes disabled?

[Answer] The current Executive Committee is about to conduct a study on social security for the federation members in accordance with the instructions of the Regional Congress. We will submit this study for discussion by a special session of the Regional Congress.



Rafiq Shafiq Qablawi

8494

CSO: 4802

LEBANON

SHI'ITE COUNCIL MILITARY DECREE SUPPORTED BY DAMASCUS, TEHRAN

London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 15 Jun 79 p 6

[Article by Amin al-Siba'i: "South Lebanon Resistance Forces Are a Step Toward the Removal of Palestinian Military Forces; 30,000 Armed Iranians Declare to Al-Amal [Hope] Movement Their Readiness To Move To South Lebanon"]

[Text] A few days before a decision was reached jointly by the Palestinian Resistance Forces and the National Movement squads to close down their offices in Tyre and move their armed forces 3 km from the southern villages and deep into the mountains and valleys, an important military meeting was held by the Islamic Shi'ite Council. The meeting was chaired by the secretary general of Hope, Deputy Husayn al-Husayni.

During the meeting, a prolonged and detailed discussion was held on all aspects of the current situation in the south in the light of Israel's attempts to transform retaliation operations against the Palestinian Resistance to a daily bloody battle that would automatically and naturally lead to the abandonment of the south by most of its residents.

An important and fundamental decision was reached during this meeting relative to the future political implications of the situation before its military implications were considered. The decision decreed that the southerner must be in the forefront of the troops to free the south from those who are trying to separate it from the homeland, chase out its residents, or put it under Israeli military and political control, or who hold on to it as an international bargaining chip. The southerner who is forced by military events to flee to the interior and back in a continuous shuttle faces degradation in search of a living, whereas he can die standing like a tree, honorably, in defense of his land.

The main point of the decision was that the citizen of the south (with Hope as his fighting front) should move at the right time to free his land. If Sa'd Haddad and Israel are permitted to remove the borderline from the remaining areas of the south, this alone will destroy the historical character and religious heritage in all Jabal 'Amil's district.

After that decision was made, important discussions took place on methods of implementation and movement under the protection of the Palestinians and the armed leftists in the south. Can the southerner do this in a land full of explosives and demolition experts? Will he organize forces to invade the borderline, or will he stop because he can only carry out the political decisions of the resistance forces and not their military decisions?

A communications campaign began with Mr Yasir 'Arafat and a number of Palestinian resistance leaders, extending to Hafiz al-Asad in Damascus.

Southern leaders requested that Palestinian resistance first get out of southern villages and cities, not just close some offices. They wanted all military presence completely out, adhering to the decision to stop attacks on the occupied territories from south [Lebanon] and choosing words that describe southern bravery as Lebanese bravery directed toward supporting legal authority.

The reply in this one-sided dialogue was that Palestinian Resistance plays a role in the south as detailed by the Cairo Agreement and that southerners' bravery complements, not contradicts, that of the Palestinians. A complete strategy can be drawn to cooperate in safeguarding the area.

Those asking to make way for the Southern Resistance said that the Cairo Agreement talks are no longer valid--in practice--since the United Nations' Forces are spreading out in the south and since Sa'd Haddad, backed up by Israel, selected a large area for himself close to the borders and declared it a separate state having no ties to the executive authority in Beirut. This makes the Cairo Agreement talks a legal formality that can be mentioned during political discussions but is not geographically applicable. Therefore the Southern Resistance, in anticipating the moves of Israel and separatist elements, can rightfully move and attack without deviating from the general line and aims of the Palestinian Resistance, provided the resistance forces move out of the cities and villages and attempt no military moves except as agreed upon, so that the district and its residents are not exposed to attacks from Israel in retaliation for specific operations against it.

Shi'ite leaders asked Yasir 'Arafat, before his trip to Libya, to set the dates for joint business meetings in order to discuss and approve the above points. Intensive communications took place with certain Iranian officials to inform them of the new southern direction and measure the extent to which Iranians are willing to support the residents of the south against Israel's ambitions.

This was also relayed to President Hafiz al-Asad and Syrian officials requesting them to initiate a three-way meeting between Yasir 'Arafat, representatives of the Islamic Shi'ite Supreme Council and other leaders in the south, to be held in Damascus and attended by Syrian officials, to plan the strategy in the

south which will put the south in the hands of its own people, allowing them to cooperate with the official and international forces to recover the area now called Free Lebanon.

Syrian officials expressed their readiness to support this stand and assumed the responsibility of discussing this case with the Palestinian Resistance without having three-way discussions at this stage.

Putting the results of the discussions with Syrian and Iranian officials into perspective reveals grounds for the Resistance's and National Movement's decisions issued last week, stipulating that armed forces get out of southern villages, close their offices in Tyre and elsewhere, and apply the same procedures in Damur and West Beirut and even inside the [refugee] camps. From the Syrian standpoint, Mr 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam drew Mr Yasir 'Arafat and Resistance leaders, in the presence of the leftist parties' leaders, a clear picture of the situation in which he said that Israel is trying to hunt down the Syrian army on Lebanese land; that [Israel] is pressing for changes in the south to justify its plans; that what is needed is to help the Syrian army reassess the distribution of its forces and to cooperate with the legal authorities, army and internal security forces to preserve peace and get rid of all phenomena that the 2-years' war revived.

The Palestinian and Lebanese delegations returned from Damascus with the features of the new plan and details of a special discussion between President Asad and Mr Yasir 'Arafat about the necessity of reassessing the methods of military activity (details published in a previous issue of AL-HAWADITH).

Iranian officials took definite political stands manifested in their informing the United States, the USSR, China, the U.K. and France of the Iranian government's concern with the situation in the south and rejection of any partition, occupation or control. The Iranians raised the same subject at the Conference of Interior Ministers of Islamic Countries held in Morocco. They also contacted some Arab countries to give them the new Iranian viewpoint.

The Iranian stand was reinforced by no less than 30,000 Iranian citizens flooding Hope's office in Tehran to express to the officials their readiness to volunteer and move to Southern Lebanon to fight separatism and occupation.

Political circles confirmed that Prime Minister Salim al-Huss helped pave the way for the Palestinian decision during continuous meetings with resistance leaders including al-Rafd leaders. Several leaders, including [former] President Camille Chamoun, welcomed the decision. In a special session, President Chamoun said that actual practice is the test of intentions and that he is concerned that the execution of what has been decided may not take place, as he had attempted that kind of decision several times only to find that promises did not coincide with intentions. But now he does not want to get ahead of the results since the circumstances are different. He only wishes, while awaiting

implementation, that this time the Palestinian leaders do not allow their decisions to be for media consumption only instead of for implementation in the south.

The [Lebanese] Front leaders said that neither the Riyadh nor the Shtura agreements were implemented, and that if the Resistance forces want to seriously deal with the problem of the south, implementation must begin immediately, leading to the discussion of Damur's and the emigrants and at the same time paving the way for the acceptance by Resistance leaders of President Chamoun's proposal to meet for discussions and later hold a Lebanese-Palestinian Summit meeting to settle the new issues before it is too late, that is before the partitioning and settlements become an international fait accompli, as President Chamoun puts it.

The Lebanese-Palestinian relations are now in the intensive care room: The situation can either lead to new agreements that help close the file on the south's tragedy and bring back the brotherly relations between the Resistance and all Lebanese forces that fought and are still fighting them, or it may further deteriorate, with actual behavior contradicting public positions leading the collapse of the last hope to save Lebanon from being torn apart.

There are those who will still bet on the second possibility as they are sure that international forces that started the war in Lebanon will not allow the Lebanese and Palestinians to come to terms; and the game is bigger than its players.

9455
CSO: 4802

SECTARIANISM ASPECTS OF TRIPOLI POLITICS DISCUSSED

London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 15 Jun 79 p 17

[Article by Raymond 'Atallah]

[Text] Is the conspiracy that the Lebanese and Palestinians habitually accuse of being the cause of all sectarian and group conflicts in Lebanon also responsible for the Sunni-'Alawi conflict in Tripoli at a time when the Shi'ite-Palestinian conflict in the south has become intolerable?

Lebanon is undoubtedly the main ground for battles between the Israelis and Palestinians, as well as between the Israelis and all Arab forces who reject the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. This is at the strategic level. At the tactical level, however, outbreaks between religious groups and sects who should be in the same trench are a result of backwardness at best and of connivances and conspiracies at worst. If pro-Israeli elements, the C.I.A., or Sa'd Haddad's followers were accused of the assassination attempts on Pierre al-Jumayyil and his two sons Bashir and Amin, who could be accused of responsibility for the sectarian fights that have increased after 'Ali 'Id's (a member of the Lebanese Opposition Forces, which are Syria's allies) followers liquidated Rabbah al-Zu'bi, one of the most prominent followers of Rashid Karami in the Bab al-Tibbanah area?

To make the picture clear--as ex-Prime Minister Rashid Karami says on such occasions--certain details must become available to both Lebanese and Arabs before hasty judgments are made.

'Ali 'Id is an educated 'Alawi who studied at the American University of Beirut. He was a close friend of the Syrian Nationalists. He had an argument with one of late King Sau'd ibn 'Abd-al-'Aziz's sons at the "Milk Bar" after which he was stabbed in the back and was partially paralyzed. The case was later settled by paying 'Ali 1,600,000 Lebanese pounds. It is rumored in Tripoli that 'Ali used that sum to establish a movement that he named the 'Alawi Youth Movement. It was natural that certain Syrian elements embraced him when Damascus' government openly entered the Lebanese battleground in 1975. When the Opposition Forces Front was established, these Syrian elements placed 'Ali

'Id in it, along with Talal al-Mari'ibi ('Akkar's deputy) and Lawyer Rashid al-Muqaddam, one of the most prominent political youth figures in the northern capital [Tripoli].

The Opposition Forces Front, the Sa'iqah Organization and the Lebanese Ba'th Party (a subsidiary of Syria's party) all worked closely with the PLO groups and the Lebanese leftists led by Kamal Junblat until the clashes occurred between the Syrians and the Palestinians on 6 June 1976, when Damascus sent its army troops to Lebanon "to prevent partitioning and to protect the Palestinian revolution from the deviation of its leaders." Then the clashes occurred between the Palestinians and their leftist allies on one side and the Sa'iqah Organization, the Iraqi Ba'thists and members of the Opposition Front on the other. The Palestinians first liquidated the Syrian allies in Beirut, then turned toward the north and undertook a similar operation on 11 June 1976 in which 'Ali 'Id's house in Tripoli was blown up. The founder of the 'Alawi Youth Movement took refuge in Damascus, together with other leaders of pro-Syrian organizations.

After the Riyadh and Cairo conferences, the Syrian army entered Lebanon as a main part of the Arab Peace-Keeping Forces assigned by the two summit conferences to restore peace in Lebanon. The pro-Syrian organization leaders, the most prominent being 'Ali 'Id, returned [to Lebanon] with the Arab Peace-Keeping Forces. Soon after his return, 'Ali reorganized his group and was able to provide them with a large supply of weapons, so that they became one of the most important armed groups in Tripoli. Later the clashes increased between 'Ali 'Id's group and the traditional groups of roughnecks of the Bab al-Tibbanah area. Several al-Nazir and al-Bakkar family members were killed. The last victim from 'Ali 'Id's group was Rabbah al-Zu'bi, one of the strongest members of Rashid Karami's leadership in Bab al-Tibbanah. The Communist Labor Organizations and the October Movement (Faruq al-Muqaddam) justified the incident by accusing Rabbah al-Zu'bi of joining in storming 'Ali 'Id's house in 1976. But Rashid Karami's supporters said that Rabbah al-Zu'bi was in Saudi Arabia when the Palestinians blew up 'Ali 'Id's house.

The clashes between the leaders of the communities and 'Ali 'Id's group were increasing in Bab al-Tibbanah district, so that the shops in this commercial area of Tripoli--which was called "The Door to Wealth"--closed in the afternoons. Commercial activities in the northern capital were paralyzed. Worst of all, the settlements between the community leaders and 'Ali 'Id's group took on a sectarian character between the Sunni's and the 'Alawis. As a result of this sectarianism that spread all over Tripoli's streets and quarters, many 'Alawis emigrated from Bab al-Tibbanah to Ba'l Muhsin district, which is more of a closed 'Alawi community.

The increasing gravity of this situation and the increasing night attacks in the communities led Tripoli's merchants and dignitaries to call on ex-Prime Minister Rashid Karami, requesting him to travel to Damascus to contact senior Syrian officials and arrange with them to put an end to the conflict which was

threatening the Syrian Peace-Keeping Forces and might force them to join in fighting, as it is not easy for an 'Alawi soldier to watch a sectarian fight without trying to win it for his people and sect. If this happened, it would be difficult to foresee events, especially since there is a dangerous mobilization in Tripoli against the Peace-Keeping Forces that could lead to the same result as in Eastern Beirut; that is, destruction of homes and buildings, thousands of deaths and tens of thousands of refugees.

Ex-Prime Minister Rashid Karami did go to Damascus. Before his return, the Syrian authorities requested 'Ali 'Id, through the Opposition Forces' leaders, to surrender the killers of Rabbah al-Zu'bi. But, until today, 'Ali 'Id refuses to surrender any of his people.

The above occurred at the same time Dr 'Abd-al-Majid al-Rafi'i, one of the prominent Iraqi Ba'th leaders in Lebanon, returned home to Tripoli. He began attracting various forces into his circle not only for love of the Iraqi Ba'th Party but also in defiance of the Arab Peace-Keeping Forces and their ally Rashid Karami, whom 'Ali 'Id on the one hand and 'Abd-al-Majid al-Rafi'i on the other threatened to put more at a loss than ever.

A question persists in the Lebanese people's minds: are the explosive operations that move from south to north then go back to the center either as assassination attempts or as party and militia clashes, a sign of decay or attempts to destroy the various forces involved?

People, reporters and even politicians simplify the answer and say that all that is happening is planned; others magnify the case by saying: "The international conspiracy still goes on"; while Arabs tell each other, naively or connivingly--it makes no difference which--: "If the Lebanese did not show a disgraceful inability to overcome their internal problems, none of these incidents would have occurred."

9/55
CSO: 4802

BRIEFS

TIGHTEN RELATIONS WITH SPAIN--Madrid, 23 June (MAP)--Moroccan Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister M'hamed Boucetta told the New York correspondent of the Madrid daily INFORMACIONES that Morocco wishes to further tighten its relations with Spain, namely in the fields of defence and security, reported today the Spanish daily. Referring to the tension in North-Western Africa, Boucetta said that Algeria aims at creating a puppet state in order to have access to the Atlantic Coast. The Moroccan minister also implied that this could cause serious problems to Spain, regarding the Canary Islands, wrote the Spanish daily. [Text] [Rabat MAP in English 1233 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD]

CSO: 4420

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

BRIEFS

SOVIET VOCATIONAL AID--The PDRY Ministry of Labor and Civil Service and the Soviet (Tekhnosport) enterprise today concluded an agreement on the supply of welding equipment for the Fifth Governorate's Vocational Training Institute. The agreement was signed by Salih Ahmad, PDRY deputy labor minister, and the economic adviser at the Soviet Embassy in Aden. [Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD/EA]

CSO: 4802

PRESS HAIL OIL PRODUCTION DECISION

Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0550 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] AL-MADINAH in its comment deals with the kingdom's decision to increase its oil production to provide the necessary finance for the ambitious development plans. It describes the decision as in line with the policy of his majesty's government to work in every direction to provide a motivating force for the development programs outlined in the second 5-year plan, while it is also considered an expression of the kingdom's honoring its responsibilities toward its people and the whole world.

It says that the kingdom, as it often has stressed, realizes that its prosperity and progress are linked with the prosperity and progress of the whole world, and that whatever happens in the world affects each part of it, however, tenuous its links with it may be. It adds that the kingdom's decision will undoubtedly help to lessen the oil difficulties which the world has been suffering for the past 6 months. It mentions that it is about time for the whole world to realize that the kingdom is its best partner in shouldering burdens and responsibilities.

Under the heading, "The Sprit of Responsibility in the Oil Decision," AL-NADWAH underlines the satisfaction shown by international petroleum circles about the kingdom's decision to increase its oil production. The paper says that the importance of this decision stems from the clear conclusion that much more than the personal needs of this or that state are at stake, since of it portrays a reality which should prevail in international relations whether in the oil sphere or in any other sphere. It expresses the hope that the industrial countries will understand this stance and these principles of the kingdom, and that this understanding will prompt them to shoulder their actual responsibilities toward the world economy instead of trying to evade these responsibilities and place the blame on the oil countries.

CSO: 4802

SULTANATE OF OMAN

BRIEFS

PFLO PROCLAIMS ALLEGIANCE TO THRONE--Muscat, 3 Jul--Sa'id Ahmad al-Sayl al-Ghassani, one of the leaders of the so-called Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman [PFLO], who has split from the front and surrendered to the Omani authorities yesterday, has appealed to his colleagues in the front to come to their senses and return to their homeland to share in building the country. In a televised interview with him here tonight, al-Ghassani said that the reason behind the deviation of some citizens and their running after the falsehoods of the front is the backwardness from which Oman has suffered in the past. This prompted many to carry arms and stand against anything legitimate. Al-Ghassani affirmed that a state of grumbling prevails among all the members of the front, who are divided among themselves and are currently found in southern Yemen and some Arab countries. He also affirmed that the majority of them will return to their senses and their homeland. Al-Ghassani pointed out that the front's present leaders are Muhammad Ahmad al-Ghassani, Ahmad 'Abd-al-Samad, 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Qadi, 'Ali 'Abbud, 'Abd al-Hafiz and Khalfan. [Text] [Doha QNA in Arabic 2042 GMT 3 Jul 79 JN]

CSO: 4802

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY TO BE EXPANDED

Damascus AL-BATH in Arabic 20 May 79 p 6

[Article by 'Abd-al-Ra'uf al-Kafri: "Iron and Steel Company: Will It Become a Basis for Our Public Industrial Sector?"]

[Text] In a discussion of the facts surrounding the iron and steel industry, the most important aspect of this industry must be dealt with. The aspect which bears most directly on this matter is the economic aspect, since it determines the dividing line between profit and loss in the production world for our public sector or any other sector.

But how far along is the iron and steel industry in our country, and what lies ahead in its development?

Perhaps a discussion of the selection of a site for the establishment and concentration of this industry will provide the necessary and proper introductions, and thus insure that our investigation produces the correct and intended results.

Why Was Hamah Chosen?

We can frame an answer to this question in this way: Hamah was chosen in view of the natural and geographical features it enjoys, which we can list as follows:

--The city of Hamah is located on the 'Asi River which provides the water required for cooling and industrial uses.

--Hamah is centrally located with respect to all cities and regions in the country, which saves many expenses and burdens both in transporting products and in transporting the necessary raw materials.

--Hamah is linked to most Syrian cities by the railroad system, especially those cities which are located on ocean shipping ports.

--Hamah is in a region which is centrally located with respect to ferrous metal deposits which can be utilized in the future.

(Note: One thing I learned is that besides the Hamah strip, the country's reserves of ferrous metals are also concentrated in the province of Damascus--in the al-Zabdani-Baludan area, to be exact--and invite optimism concerning the economic profitability of exploiting them. I also learned that there are a number of agreements in existence between our country's Ministry of Oil and Mineral Wealth and India concerning the possibility of exploiting ferrous metals, and some other projects involving exploitation of our reserves have been forthcoming from other sources.

I can confirm that the core of the next five-year plan will be exploitation of the country's iron reserves.)

--Manpower is plentiful in the province of Hamah and is of the right type, especially with regard to technicians. This is because the old factories served as a virtual training school for the new factories--which I will deal with in detail in later sections due to its importance--as well as for new factories which will be established in the future.

Nucleus of Heavy Industries?

We return again to the importance of the iron and steel industry in Hamah. Engineer 'A'id al-Amir, general director of the Iron and Steel Products Company in Hamah, tells us about this aspect: "The iron and steel industry is the nucleus of heavy industries in the country and, as they say, the iron and steel industry is the parent of all other industries without exception."

He adds: "President Hafiz al-Asad's designation of the province for an industry such as this indicates how great the concern is, especially from the social standpoint. For the city of Hamah is known for its agricultural aspect, and the establishment of this industry along with the other industries which exist in various parts of the province will develop it into an industrial province, and a heavy industry province, at that. This will lead in one way or another to the development of economic and social life. And there is another important matter, namely that an industry such as this provides numerous employment opportunities. At present, the company employs 1,300 workers representing about 1,000 families, and most of these workers had been unemployed previously."

The Plan and the New Projects

The Fourth Five-Year Plan included numerous projects. The Iron and Steel Company was a big part of the plan, with completion of the scrap iron melting and sponge iron plant and the metal pipe plant, both of which have now been put into actual production.

The technical and operational situation is good, according to Mr Amir. He adds: "The total cost of these two plants is about 280 million Syrian pounds."

National Expertise?

We are entitled to ask about the role of national expertise in all the processes of production in the iron and steel industry in view of the fact that this aspect is extremely critical in the course of the production process. This is especially so because the greed of the native worker--however much it may be--is not matched by but rather surpassed by the greed of the foreign worker, noting that the monthly wage of the foreign worker, of whatever nationality or level and type of expertise, exceeds the monthly wages of 20 of our country's technical workers. There is also this additional fact: Our country's skilled workers have demonstrated aptitude and ability in different areas of production and maintenance which is superior to the expertise of foreign workers. However, some of our skilled workers still feel cheated, and some of them are considering emigration despite the fact that numerous regulations and measures have been issued which have aided to some extent in keeping these workers behind their machines. But what about the role of national expertise with respect to the iron and steel industry?

Mr al-Amir replies to this question as follows: "National expertise is the foundation of production and operation. Thus, all the workers in the iron bar plant are natives of this country; there are no foreign experts among them. It is also assured that the engineers, technicians and workers have the highest level of technical expertise."

However, in the new plants there are still some foreign experts who represent a connecting link to the time when local manpower can take over. These foreign experts constitute no more than 2 percent of the total number of workers.

Company's Production and Country's Consumption?

What about the production of this company; does it supply the country's needs for iron? Putting it another way: There are considerable differences between 1971 and 1979. Production of the Iron and Steel Company had reached 70 percent of the country's consumption in 1971, and we note that at present the company supplies no more than 40 percent of total public consumption. The question is, what are the reasons behind this change?

The general director replies: "Demand for iron has increased, and during recent years it has mounted considerably. The rate of increase has varied between 16 and 36 percent, especially after 1975. The country needed 90,000 tons of iron in 1971, but its needs are estimated at 500,000 tons in 1979, an increase of more than five times. Despite the fact that the old plant provides nominal capacities, its production barely covers 30 percent of the country's needs. As for the metal pipe company, it covers the country's needs for metal pipe of from three-eighths to 3 inches."

Is the Production Plan Being Implemented?

In contrast to what is well known with regard to some companies in the public industrial sector, I noted that the production plan established for this sector pertaining to the Iron and Steel Company is somewhat optimistic. This suggests the following question: Does the company have the potential to implement this plan?

"The fact is that the production plan for this year is optimistic," says Mr al-Amir, "and we are making an effort to achieve it. For the iron bar plant, we are almost certain that it will be achieved. But for the scrap iron melting and pipe plants, the projected amount for implementation of the plan is optimistic, especially since this will be the first year of operation, after completion of the final changeover operations now underway for these two plants."

Economic Integration With Iraq

What about your talks with our sister country Iraq with regard to insuring raw materials and other issues in the field of economic integration between the two sister countries? The general director of the iron and steel company replies to this question: "Several joint committees pertaining to technical industries have been formed by Syria and Iraq, including one concerned specifically with the iron and steel industry. One of the most important points discussed was the subject of insuring supplies of sponge iron--which is one of the raw materials needed for the scrap iron melting plant which will begin production this month--from Iraq. It was decided to send samples of the sister country's production for tests pertaining to the scrap iron melting plant before this plant begins production. In addition, coordination was attained in the field of metal pipe industries, whereby Iraq is to produce enough spiral-wound pipe to meet the needs of both Syria and Iraq, and our country will produce long pipe to meet the needs of the two countries."

Future Expansion of the Company?

I also learned that large expansions are in store for the Iron and Steel Company. These expansions have come about on the basis of President Hafez al-Assad's directives. Studies of the expansions are now being prepared, whether with regard to expansion of the old plants or the establishment of new production units to respond to the needs of the country with consideration given to a potential to increase production as demand for iron increases. In this way, it will be possible to achieve a semi-integrated iron and steel complex which is integrated with the exploitation of raw materials which are now being studied at the Ministry of Oil and Mineral Wealth.

The Truth?

The companies and plants of our public industrial sector face numerous difficulties including poor planning and management, the multiplicity of organizations, outdated equipment, low workers' wages, the growth of pathological phenomena and others.

However, what is striking is that the Iron and Steel Company in Hamah has managed to save itself from some of these hindering difficulties, a fact which has been reflected in production in increased volume and improved quality. This company has attained almost 98 percent compliance with the established production plan, which is a cause for pride for our public industrial sector.

The truth is that the Iron and Steel Company is one of the country's successful companies, as attested by the prime minister and the "praise" which it received at the end of 1978 due to its superior achievement in production and its strict compliance with the production plan. Another thing which I noticed during my visit to this company was the true and effective cooperation which exists between the party team and both the union committee on the one hand and the company management on the other. This has resulted in achievement of the established goals within the established time, if not to say ahead of schedule.

A final matter I would like to point out is the low incidence of industrial accidents among the workers compared to past years, despite the sensitivity, hardness and preciseness of the work being done. This indicates the brother workers' understanding about compliance with the principles of industrial safety, as well as their high level of consciousness.

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'L'ACTION' ACCLAIMS EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF ARAB LEAGUE

Tunis L'ACTION in French 29 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial by Moncef Chihi: "The Spirit of the Tunis Conference"]

[Text] The honor which has fallen to Tunisia with the election of its candidate to the post of Arab League secretary general is a source of pride for all the people of this country, especially since it places on them a heavy responsibility. Hedi Nouira in his opening speech, Chedli Klibi in his investiture speech and Mohamed Fitouri in his closing speech did more than just stress this. In the true tradition established by Bourguiba they gave a farsighted and objective analysis of the problems facing the Arab world. And without trying to put forward miraculous solutions they did not fail to define the ways and means of giving back to the Arabs their rightful places in the world and in history.

This fact was highlighted and valued by observers present in Tunis for the Arab League's extraordinary session.

The spirit of the Tunis conference which characterized this session will undoubtedly characterize the new style which is already being asserted in the analysis of events and the approach to problems which need tackling. Of course, the road which still has to be trodden and the obstacles which still have to be overcome could prove to be more arduous still. The constraints are now greater and the challenges more aggressive. Therefore it is necessary to reform the league's structures in order to face them effectively. That is Tunisia's attitude and the avowed aim of the Arab League secretary general. However, the task could not be completed in the best conditions without continuous cooperation and effective support from all Arab countries. Nor could it be completed until the Arabs give a concrete content to their solidarity and until they realize the strength which lies in their solidarity and understand that beyond sensitivity and narrow interests there is a common interest to be safeguarded and a common cause to win.

If it is to be effective, the Arab League must now try to assert itself on the Arab plane as a faithful and effective tool which is capable of taking initiatives and on the international plane as an active vehicle transmitting culture, justice and civilization.

TUNISIA

BRIEFS

INDOCHINESE REFUGEE ISSUE--Tunis, 3 July (TAP)--Commenting upon the tragedy of the Southeast Asian refugees driven back to the Thai, Malaysian and other neighbouring countries AL-'AMAL (PSD Arab language organ) wonders at the reaction raised up in the West regarding these refugees. "It seems as though the Europeans wanted to create a new Palestine in one of the Thai and Malaysian territories, AL-'AMAL noted. "Compassion is not enough to rescue these refugees," the paper believes, adding that the developed countries are somewhat responsible for what is happening in this area by not taking courageous initiatives in favour of disunited peoples and especially those suffering from wars and internal quarrels. [Text] [Tunis TAP in English 1624 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD]

SOVIET AFRO-ASIAN DELEGATION RECEIVED--Tunis, 4 July (TAP)--A visiting delegation of the Soviet Committee for African-Asian Solidarity, led by Aleksandr Dzasokhov, met Tuesday in Tunis with Mohamed Sayah, Deputy Minister to the prime minister and the Desturian party's director. After he praised the bilateral cooperation in matters of technical staff training and agriculture, Sayah stressed Tunisia's support to the world just causes as well as the fighting against colonialism and racialism emphasising the necessity to support the Palestinian people's struggle and the African Liberation Movements. [Text] [Tunis TAP in English 1436 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD]

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YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

CEMENT FACTORY AGREEMENT--An agreement was signed today with the Japanese company IHI to build a cement factory in 'Imran. The factory will have an annual capacity of 500,000 tons and will cost \$105,719,000. The agreement was signed by the YAR Development Minister 'Ali Lutfi ad-Thawr and by the deputy chairman of IHI. [San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Jul 79 JN]

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